The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Unexpected Cessation of the Bombardment of Paris.

Peace Negotiations Believed to Be in Progress.

Rumored Four Days' Armistice Granted.

Balloon Reports from Within Paris to Wednesday.

A Representative from Servia in the London Conference.

Great Hops Entertained in England at Minister Schenck.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Hostile Conference of the Bombardment at Paris—Peace Negotiations Believed to be Progress.

LONDON, Jan. 21—6 P. M.—The Versailles correspondent of the *Telegraph* reports on the 19th that the Germans have twenty-two batteries available for use against Paris. For the past three days, however, the bombardment has slackened, and for the past twenty-four hours has totally ceased.

It is believed that negotiations looking to peace are pending.

Rumored Fruitless of All Negotiations—The Bombardment to be Recommenced With Vigor.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 21—7 P. M.—Overtures of some nature have certainly arrived, but there is good reason to believe they have failed of success. A bombardment of incredible severity will recommence immediately.

Balloon Reports to the 18th—The Evacuation of Pouilly—Corn Mills Destroyed.

LONDON, Jan. 22—Midnight.—A balloon was landed in Belgium with advices from Paris to the 18th inst. The bombardment was causing considerable damage, but the fires occasioned by it were easily extinguished. Some of the mills for the grinding of corn had been damaged, and supplies of meal were, in consequence, obtained with great difficulty.

Hostile Conduct of the Inhabitants—Rumored Four Days' Armistice—Malakoff Forces to Hostile.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch has been received here which gives further particulars of the bombardment of Paris up to early on the morning of the 20th. The Prussians are moving their siege train nearer and nearer the city, and should they persist in the continuous fire, many parts of the city must be entirely destroyed. The conduct of the inhabitants is described as very heroic, although there are evident indications of a desire to capitulate.

On the 19th there was a rumor current that the Germans had consented to a four days' armistice. The cessation of firing from many of the forts for three days seemed to confirm this.

It was also fully believed that TROCHU intended to commence a series of sorties on the 21st.

In the sorties on the 15th thirty rowounded and Mobiles were found frozen to death on the road in the wood in the front of Meaux.—*Telegram, last evening.*

Hostile Conduct of the Inhabitants—Rumored Armistice.

LONDON, Jan. 21—6 P. M.—Advices from Paris of the 18th state that the number of deaths in the city from the bombardment is estimated at fifteen per day.

Paris on Christmas Time—Frightful Encouragement—Suffering for Food, Wood and Light.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A private letter, dated Paris, Dec. 25, which came out by balloon and was received here yesterday, gives some very interesting information as to the state of affairs in that city.

The writer, a well-educated American gentleman, who preferred remaining in Paris during the siege, says the fast is well established that Gen. TROCHU is a complete failure, and that if he were out of the way there would be a chance of saving France. He has been so flattered for his supposed greatness that he believes his own stuff, and is unwilling to think of Paris and has talked of leaving Paris by balloon to avoid capture when the city falls. When urged not to do so, and told that the French people would regard such an act as cowardice, he replied that his capture would be the ruin of France, and by his safety alone could the people expect to succeed in driving the Germans from the soil of France.

The price of provisions is enormously high; there remains only enough on hand to enable the city to hold out until the 20th of January—possibly a few days longer. But no one, expects the siege will extend beyond the 1st of February, as the provisions will be entirely exhausted by that time, and the city forced to surrender. Horse meat has entirely given out and is not to be found in the markets. Mule meat sells for $2 per pound and upward, according to quality. Cats bring $2 each, dogs $1 50 per pound, and rats $1 per pair. One turkey sold for $60.

The inhabitants have experienced bitter cold weather, and there has been universal suffering, owing to the fuel being exhausted, with the exception of what could be obtained from the forests about the city. Coal is entirely gone, and in consequence the city is in total darkness at night.—*Post, last evening.*

Victorious Reconnoissance at Romilly—Gen. de Paladines Called on the Command of the Army of the Loire.

LONDON, Jan. 20—Midnight.—A dispatch from Arlon says the bombardment of Longwy by the Prussians continued vigorously today. Three hundred shell have already fallen in the town.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—It is said that M. GAMBETTA has requested Gen. DE PALADINES to resume the command of the Army of the Loire.

M. GAMBETTA is reported to have issued an address from that I saw in Kentucky. Mr. WILLARD has one good original picture, showing autumnal tints. I saw none of the Arabidia suggested last year in telescope scrutiny. We are well content with our fortune, which is better than that of the Englan in our neighborhood.

Very truly yours,

S. P. LANGLEY.

UNITED ITALY.

The Early Carnival—Rome Under Water—The King's Reception—A Moral Hesitancy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

People here are picking the last fragments of flesh from the bones of the roast and boiled fowls of their holiday dinners, and are beginning in a languid way the amusements of the early Carnival. The Christmas season this year has hardly worn its usual cheerfulness, and the festivities have not taken on an air of gayety. Weeks of pouring rains have threatened a general cataclysm, and few sun-gleams have inspired hope. The priests have taken less pains than they commonly do to make the shows of the church attractive; this from sympathy with the Roman Court, which is in a sort of half-mourning for the dead temporal power. The curtain is down, and the scene is closed in St. Peter's, that theatre of so many splendid spectacles.

ROME UNDER WATER.

Rome under water, and the alarm and suffering caused by the overflow of the "blond Tiber" have awakened quite as much of sympathetic interest as have any social, religious, or political objects of attention during the Christmas and New-Year's holiday season. The King, who has been see-sawing for two or three months between the demands of political duty and the impulses of conscientious prudence, has had by this sudden visitation of disaster, an excellent pretext afforded for a hurried call to fulfill a mission of Christian benevolence. The town was taken by surprise when it was announced on the evening of the 30th that VICTOR EMMANUEL had determined to go on in the night, and give the last day of the year to an examination with his own eyes of the damages which the flood had wrought at Rome. All hearts responded with applause to the King's resolution, and accompanied with four of his most important Cabinet Ministers he arrived in the new capital several hours before daylight on the following morning. Not that the presence of the sovereign could be of much service, except to lift the morale of a languishing population. It was the King's wish that the whole of the sum of 800,000 francs set aside for the expenses of the long-talked-of ceremonious entry, should be devoted to the relief of the poorer class of sufferers by the flood. Actually but half the sum has been so far turned over to the charitable object. Those who have happened to be at Rome when the filthy Tiber has overflowed its banks—an event of not rare occurrence—know what a wretchedness is made of it. The alluvial matter, of which the water holds in solution vast quantities, is deposited in the cellars and streets of the portions of the city invaded, and weeks and months are necessary, with the neglectful habits of the Romans, to bring about a purification. If the statements published by some of the newspapers here may be relied upon, the present overflow has not been exceeded in the past, either in the elevation of the flood above the sea level or in the amount of damage done. The Piazza del Popolo was a lake, and the Corso, for more than half its length, was like one of the canals of Venice, and many of the other streets were equally invaded. The Pantheon, the Apollo Theatre, and the Temple of Vesta, being on the old Roman level, are always put first and furthest under water. With any other government than that which has so long maltreated Rome, a remedy would have been found for this constantly-recurring evil. With the construction of dikes some miles above the city, the waters could be controlled and rendered harmless, as they are by the Dutch and other active populations, which have even greater difficulties of this kind to overcome. The new authority of Rome promised to put its hand to this work as soon as it can devise a plan, and find time and means, among the multiplicity of other designs, for improvement already chalked out.

THE KING'S RECEPTION.

As for the King's reception by his new subjects on this almost unnoticed visit, it was characterized by a cordiality so spontaneous and hearty as to satisfy all reasonable demands. Immediately on arriving, the Marquis SPINOLA, an officer of the royal household, and married to a natural daughter of the King, was sent with a letter to Cardinal ANTONELLI, notifying him of the visit, and presenting to the Holy Father the compliments of the season. The account goes that the King's messenger was received with much kindness by the Pope's Secretary of State, with many friendly inquiries after the health of the sovereign. Of the "prisoners" of the Vatican, Cardinal ANTONELLI is the one who will be the first to rejoice when the monastic life which the Papal Court has petulantly chosen, is brought to a close. VICTOR EMMANUEL has promised the Romans that his son HUMBERT, the hereditary Prince, shall come, with wife and children, to take up an abode with them after the 15th of the present month. In this way the King excuses himself from another visit, and thus ends, for the present, the project of a triumphal entrance of the Sovereign into the "Eternal City." In his reply to the address of the Committee of the Municipal Junta, the King said that his son is to be the Military Governor of the capital city, and thus we are led to suppose that the services of the much-criticised Gen. LA MARMORA will no longer be required. All's well that ends well, is an ancient adage. ANGELICO.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Difference Between England and America—A Peaceful Sentiment Hoped for—Through Minister Schenck—Sale of the American Edition of Tennyson—Suspended in England—The Question of Election by Ballot to Come Before the British Parliament—Revenues of Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. OTWAY, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, delivered an address, last evening, before his constituents at Chatham, in which he reviewed the foreign policy of England, and in the course of his remarks expressed the belief that the new Minister from the United States, Mr. SCHENCK, would settle the American question. England, said Mr. OTWAY, is averse to the quarrel, and any ministerial policy would be cowardly that refused to renew negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement.

Chancellor GIFFARD has issued an interlocutory judgment suspending the sale in Great Britain of the American edition of TENNYSON'S poems.

LONDON, Jan. 19—Midnight.—Right Hon. JAMES STANSFELD, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury of the present Government, has delivered an address to the electors of Halifax, of which city he is the representative in the House of Commons. He announced therein that a bill providing for the use of the ballot in the elections will be introduced by the Government at the approaching session of Parliament. Mr. STANSFELD advocated non-intervention on the part of Great Britain in the Franco-Prussian War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The Imperial Budget estimates the revenue for the current fiscal year as follows: Ordinary receipts—from direct and indirect taxes, State monopolies, State domains, miscellaneous receipts, revenues of Poland, and the Transcaucasus, 459,000,000 roubles. Extraordinary receipts—Resources from former loans, special receipts, and railway construction, 101,000,000 to 103,000,000 of roubles.

The Spanish Conference—Prussia's Representative to Withdraw—At the Meeting of the War in France—A Semi-official Delegate from Servia.

LONDON, Jan. 20—6 A. M.—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes that Count BERNSTORFF has been ordered by the Prussian Government to leave the Conference if any discussion arises out of the subject of the war with France.

BELGRADE, Jan. 19.—The Government of Servia has dispatched a semi-official representative to the London Conference.

The Italian Consul at Tunis Causes His Flag to Be Struck—Some of the Powers Represented—Cause of Rupture.

LONDON, Jan. 20—Noon.—A dispatch from Tunis says the Italian Consul has ceased diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Tunis. The motives which led to this action are unknown.

The Kolinsk Expedition.

We have been favored with the following letter for publication:

JULES DE LA FRONTERA.

Prof. Henry Morton:

DEAR SIR: Yesterday began with rain and clouds. Five minutes before totality the sky was overcast and the sun quite invisible. A wonderful good fortune gave us a rift of blue sky at the instant place and time, and we did very fairly, though working partly through light haze.

Prof. Young (who, I suppose, has written you since you left) will, having followed 1,474 fifteen minutes from the sun, and three independent observers found it, the veriest visible line.

Prof. PEIRCE and I were half a mile apart. Both of us saw what seemed evidence of radial polarization in corona, but the observation of the atmospheric polarization was difficult, and not, perhaps, conclusive, except as to the fact that this year's polariscope results show corona to be in part reflected light. How far this is due to absence of last year's cloudless sky I can't say. The corona was, to my naked eye, quite

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Merchandise for the New-York Market—Cattle Dying for Want of Grass—Summer Weather—Quotations of Mining Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The ship *Young America*, which grounded near Cape Mendocino, threw overboard part of her cargo, and when docked found herself unscathed. She commences loading for New-York to-morrow....The cargo of tea on board the steamer *America*, from China and Japan, is now loading at the Pacific Mail steam-ship Company's wharf for New-York.....Cattle are dying in some parts of the State for want of grass....The weather is clear; the thermometer at noon stood 62°....Stocks are active. Original Hidden Treasure, $3 50; Crown Point, $26; Belcher, $10 25; Sierra Nevada, $18; Golden Chariot, $61; Yellow Jacket, $30 25; Overmann, $2 50; Savage, $48 75; Schaller, $20 50; Valley City, $4 50; Gould & Curry, $49; Hale & Norcross, $101; Imperial, $13 50.

THE WEST.

Prize-Fight in Wisconsin—Railroad Engineer Killed—The Case of Rev. Mr. Chesley on Appeal from the Ecclesiastical to the Civil Tribunals—The Supreme Court of Illinois Will Sustain the Bishops—Direful Effects of Jealousy—A Girl Murdered by Her Lover.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—A prize-fight took place this afternoon across in Wisconsin, opposite Dubuque, between two men, named O'CONNOR and ST. CLAIR. The battle lasted fifteen minutes, and O'CONNOR was the victor on the twentieth round....An engineer named HENDERSON, in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad, was instantly killed today at Carrville, in the southern part of Chicago....It is understood that the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of CHESLEY, will be rendered next week, and that the opinion which has been prepared by Judge THORNTON, and meets the approval of the full Bench, will be adverse to CHESLEY and sustains the position of the Ecclesiastical Court. BISHOP WHITEHOUSE has notified the Ecclesiastical Court to reassemble on the 1st of February to proceed with the trial of CHESLEY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Tonight Frank KOHNS, who has been waiting on MINNIE WELLENHORN, of Covington, called at her residence there, to see her. The two went into a room, and a short time afterward the report of a pistol was heard, and Miss WELLENHORN came running out, crying that KOHNS had shot her. She died in a few minutes. Jealousy is the cause of the murder.

Gen. Blair's Banquet in St. Louis—The Missouri Legislature's Loss the Presidency of This Time—Loss by Fire at Hamilton, Ohio—Shooting Affray—A County Official in Jail—Appointment of a Judge in Wisconsin.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—A large portion of the Legislature arrived to night to attend the banquet to be given by Senator BLAIR to-morrow evening. Preparations for the banquet are being made on an extensive scale.....A concurrent resolution censuring President GRANT for his interference in the late election in this State, introduced by Mr. ADAMS in the House today, was tabled by a vote of over 2 to 1.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The loss by the partial burning of SNIDER'S paper-mill, at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday, is about $15,000; covered by insurance in Cincinnati and Dayton companies....Mr. O. C. PERRY, Auditor of Darke County, Ohio, shot and killed a man named EDWARD BARTLING, in Greenville, on Thursday. BARTLING, who was intoxicated, entered the Auditor's office and was abusive, and finally pushed Mr. PERRY into a corner of the room, striking him, when the latter drew a revolver and shot BARTLING in self-defense.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—HON. WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge PAINE, deceased.

The New Silver Mines in New-Mexico—Glowing Accounts of the Richness of the Ores—Operations to be Begun on a Large Scale.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Jan. 20.—The *Los Cruces* correspondent of the *Daily Post* gives glowing accounts of the yield of ore from the new silver mines near Robledo Botuna, he says, have been received from Newark, N. J., and New-York, where the ore is sent to be assayed, showing yields the lowest of which was $31, the highest $2,000, and the average $1,923 per ton. The correspondent complains of a lack of mining tools, fuse, &c., just now, but he says that capitalists have ordered all these necessaries, and that by MAY next they will arrive, and several mines will be put in operation. Great confidence is felt in the future developments of these mines. The Artesian Well Company, now sinking wells at the new placers, twenty-five miles below here, have already struck water at the depth of eighty feet, and great confidence is expressed that these mines will pay the Company....The weather is delightful.

City Bonds of Dubuque in Litigation—Robbery of a Safe at Cincinnati—Explosion of a Boiler—Three Men Instantly Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Common Council of Dubuque, Iowa, has instructed the City Attorney to commence suits against the resident holders of $200,000 worth of city bonds, which were purchased of M. K. JESUP, of New-York, at 25 cents on the dollar, to compel their surrender at the price paid for them, and ten per cent. interest. The city claims that the understanding at the time of the purchase was that the bonds were being bought for the benefit of the city. Thirty-eight of the wealthiest and most prominent business men of the city are defendants in the suit.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The safe of MARK BISCHOFF & Co. was robbed of $2,700 in drafts, and $300 in money today, while the partners were at dinner. The safe had been inadvertently left unlocked. The drawers were opened by a hatchet and chisel.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 21.—The suit of the St. Anthony Falls Water-power Company *vs.* The Millers' Association for damages caused by a break of water into a tunnel, laid at $250,000, was decided today for the defendants.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—On Monday last the boiler in the saw-mill of BARNARD JOHNSON, of Taylorville, Ill., exploded. Mr. JOHNSON, the owner, MCCLUSKIE, the sawyer, and HANNIS, an assistant, were instantly killed, and a young man named NICHOLSON was dangerously injured. JOHNSON was blown more than 250 feet, and the boiler was blown eighty yards.

Death of Judge Chilton, of Alabama, and of a Prominent Louisiana Planter.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 21.—Judge W. P. CHILTON, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free-masons of Alabama, died last night. He was formerly Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Both Houses of the Legislature, and the Supreme Court, have adjourned until Monday, in respect to him.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—E. ROBINSON, a prominent planter, died today, of congestion of the brain.

Sentence of a Murderer to Nine Years' Imprisonment—Both Parties Intoxicated When the Crime was Committed.

READING, Penn., Jan. 21.—DAVID SOUDERLY, convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing MARY STRASSER, at Harrisburg, in October last, was sentenced, today, to nine years' imprisonment. The victim was a single woman, and was killed by being cut internally with a knife. She survived the injury two weeks. Both parties were drunk, and defendant only escaped a conviction for murder in the first degree by the proof as to his extreme intoxication.

THE EAST.

Suicide and Other Crimes in Boston—The "Globe Theatre" to Contribute to the Holland Fund—A New Base-Ball Club.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—JOHN DONAHUE and JOHN CROSBY are under arrest, charged with violence to a young woman in a hack, while escorting her home from a ball on Wednesday night....SARAH WHITLEY, aged thirty, committed suicide by hanging herself, last night, at her house in Northampton-street. No cause is assigned....Mr. CHENEY has tendered the use of the Globe Theatre for an entertainment in behalf of the Holland Fund....The Boston "Base-ball Nine" has been fully organized.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Observations taken at 9 o'clock A. M.: Barometer, 26° 6"; thermometer, 12°; relative humidity, 81°; wind west; velocity of wind, 35 miles per hour. It is snowing, but the flakes are mere spindles. There are clouds on the mountain after four clear days.

Another Means of Gov. Andrew—Resolutions of Boston Cynicisms—A Bond Held Forged Under a Bridge—Suicidal Act of Fool Play.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The marble statue of the late Gov. ANDREW, by THOMAS ELLIS, has arrived from Italy, and will soon be placed in the State-House with appropriate ceremonies....DENNIS REGAN, convicted of rape, today received the life sentence in the State Prison; EDWARD CUSICK, for manslaughter, was sentenced to five years....The discovery, under the railroad bridge, at Quincy this morning, of the dead body of an unknown, well-dressed man, apparently sixty-five years old, with several wounds on the back part of his head, induces the suspicion that he was murdered and robbed.

A Word of Warning from the Irish Republicans of Philadelphia—They Give Their Kindred Brethren a Cool Invitation to Stay Away from the City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—JOHN M. MONIATT, President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, has sent a congratulatory dispatch to the Irish exiles in New-York, professing them a kindly reception from their brethren in this City. He advises them to beware of New-York politicians, who, he says, woo them but to use them for base and unscrupulous purposes. He also observes that to attain the respect they so well deserve, they must keep aloof from all political factions, except those who favor a war with England and social and political elevation of the Irish race on both hemispheres. A large meeting of Fenians, Irish Republicans and United Irishmen was held at Gartland's Hall this evening. A committee was appointed to invite the Irish exiles to this City, and to ask the co-operation of the city, State and national authorities to aid in giving them a reception. A large delegation will proceed to New-York on Sunday morning, to take part in the ceremonies there.

Another Stride of the Railroad Power—The Pennsylvania Said to Control the Union Pacific.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The *Daily Record* says: "A rumor is current that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has obtained a controlling interest in the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, partly by purchases in the open market, and partly through private negotiations, and that this is one reason of the great rise in all the securities of the Company."

Funeral of the Widow of D'Arcy McGee—Death Finds Her at Her Prayers.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 21.—The funeral of Mrs. MCGEE, widow of the late Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, was numerously attended, the Mayor of Montreal and many prominent citizens joining in the procession. Mrs. MCGEE was found dead kneeling, with her prayer-book in her hand, evidently having died midst her devotions.

The Albany Express Robbery—Examination in the Case of Filkins.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The examination in the case of FILKINS was continued today and adjourned till Monday. Several witnesses were examined, but no material facts were elicited.

Skating Match at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A skating match, this afternoon for the championship of the United States, was won by CURTIS. Score—CURTIS, 42; SWIFT, 41.

OBITUARY.

Major Myers, a Veteran of 1812.

Major MORDECAI MYERS, who died at Schenectady, on the 20th inst., was formerly an old and influential resident of this City.

In early life Mr. MYERS served with distinction in the war of 1812, receiving a wound when acting as Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry, at the battle at Chrysler's Farm. The death of his old comrade and friend, Gen. WOOL, left Major MYERS the only surviving officer of the regiment. He, of late years, has resided at Schenectady, where, last Fall, he was able to deposit with seventy-third annual return of Mrs. MYERS filled various positions of public trust, with marked ability and distinction. At the time of his death he was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

Hon. Jeremiah Romeyn.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 21.

Judge ROMEYN died at his residence on Fourth-street last evening about 5 o'clock, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was the son of Rev. Dr. ROMEYN, of Catskill, a Reformed Dutch minister of some celebrity, and having received a collegiate education studied law and was admitted to the practice of the bar. In 1831 he removed to Troy, and became the partner of the late Gen. GEO. E. DAVIS. In 1834 he was appointed Judge of the old Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, discharging its duties with ability and zeal. He next formed a copartnership with Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, and subsequently he was associated at different times with Hon. C. L. TRACY, C. P. TABOR, JOHN H. PECK and LA MOTT W. RHODES. In 1861 he was elected County Judge, which office he held at the time of his death. During the last few months he has been incapacitated from discharging its duties by continued illness. The Governor will now undoubtedly fill the vacancy by the appointment of Surrogate STREET to the position. The Judge belonged to an intellectual family. A brother was formerly a distinguished State Senator; and another brother, W. H. ROMEYN, is the editor of the Kingston *Journal*. He was himself a lawyer of ability and learning. The completeness with which he prepared his cases and fortified his points and decisions with authoritative quotations, was a marvel to his professional brethren, who thoroughly respected his talents, though his judgment did not always command itself to them. Probably there was not a more thoroughly learned lawyer in the city, and the greatest could always go to him and obtain authorities tending to settle the gravest difficulties encountered in the practice of the profession. The Judge was a very obliging man. He and Gen. DAVIS, a prominent lawyer remarked to us this morning, did more work for nothing than any two men he ever knew. The Judge was a man of infinite humor, and his merry laugh was irresistible. As a friend he was faithful, and as a husband he was most affectionate. He leaves a widow but no children.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Senators—B. H. HILL Likely to Be Admitted—Miller Ineligible, and Whitely and Farrow Illegally Elected—Commissioner Pleasonton and the Income Tax—Bureau of Immigration to be Pressed in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate Judiciary Committee had a meeting today. The report on the claims of the Georgia Senators is made up in substance, and will probably be given to the Senate Monday or Tuesday. The report will recommend the admission of Mr. HILL, whose term expires two years from the 4th of next March. Mr. MILLER, who was elected at the same time as Mr. HILL, and whose term would expire with the present Congress, is ineligible to a seat by his own admission, and his disabilities are of such a nature that they cannot be removed by legislation, and he will not, of course, be indorsed by the Committee. The only question of difference in the Committee is that mentioned heretofore in these dispatches, the legality of the respective elections, and the probability also stated of a decision favorable to the first election is sustained. It is understood a small minority of the Committee will present a report claiming the legality of the election of Messrs. FARROW and WHITELY.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON AND THE INCOME TAX.

Commissioner PLEASONTON is daily receiving a large number of letters from all parts of the country thanking him for the position he has taken in regard to the repeal of the income tax.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Representative FINKELNBURG will endeavor, on Monday, by moving a suspension of the rules, to introduce the bill prepared by the Committee on Commerce, and to have the same set for discussion next week. The bill creates a Bureau of Emigration, but places the whole matter under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a Superintendent at the port of New-York; and making the United States Collectors at all other ports *ex officio* Superintendents of Emigration and custodians of all commutation money; and provides for great reforms in transportation by sea and land, and ample protection after arrival in this country.

MANAGEMENT OF SOLDIERS' ASYLUMS.

The House Military Committee today examined several witnesses, including Col. WILSEY, and Capt. ARNOLD, late officers of two of the soldiers' asylums, as to the management of those and other similar institutions. Gen. BUTLER, being President of the Board of Management, and also as to the character and eligibility of his appointees, and their administration of affairs.

INVESTIGATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

In conformity with the resolution of Congress, approved July 1, 1870, to investigate the cases of such officers of the navy as deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotion under the act of July 26, 1866, the following officers have been appointed to constitute the Board, which will convene at the Navy Department on the 1st of February next, viz.: Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, G. HOWAN and Rear-Admirals F. BAILEY and WILLIAM RADFORD.

INFORMATION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JOHN A. PARKER, President of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, of New-York, has been some days at the capital imparting information to members of the House on the subject of the *Alabama* claims, to which he has devoted much attention.

REMOVAL OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a letter to the various Collectors and Assessors who will be relieved from office in consequence of the consolidations that are to occur in the Brooklyn, New-York City, Philadelphia and Cincinnati Districts, stating that he trusts they will appreciate the delicate positions in which both the President and himself have been placed in being obliged to discriminate between faithful and efficient officers, and that no one can regret more than himself the necessity that occasioned their retirement from the internal revenue service. He concludes by wishing them to distinctly understand that the decision reached in their cases is no reflection upon their integrity or faithfulness as public officers.

RAID UPON ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

A raid, with mounted troops, just made in the mountain region of Tennessee, resulted in the destruction of seven illicit distilleries and about 16,000 gallons of mash. Eleven other stills were found, but as they were not running they could not be molested. Supervisor ERORT and Detective GAVITT conducted the raid, which occupied eight days.

FAIR FOR THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

The fair for the benefit of the French sufferers by the war has been in operation two weeks, and is successful beyond the expectations of those having it in charge.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following is an official statement covering the transactions of the past week in the Treasury Department:

Receipts of fractional currency	$252,000
Shipments of notes	1,373,971
Shipments of fractional currency	703,000
Cash in the country for national bank circulation	36,567,370
Held for public deposits	18,719,200
Additional notes issued	600,000
Total amount issued to date	88,196,000
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	321,650
Total amount issued therefor	34,966,115
Bank circulation outstanding	354,160,385
Currency redeemed and destroyed	718,100
Cash balance in Treasury today	101,233,000
Currency	24,264,000
Certificates	35,260,000
Internal revenue receipts today	397,792
Total for the month	4,945,000
Total for the year	29,748,750

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The House met as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. TAYNER in the Chair, for general debate.

Speeches were made by Mr. ASPER, of Missouri, in favor of revenue reform; by Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, on the public land policy of the Government; by Mr. DECHERD, of Texas, for the protection of the frontier of Texas against hostile Indians; by Mr. MCKENZIE, of Virginia, on Southern reconstruction; by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, in opposition to the bill passed Yesterday, to create a new Government for the District of Columbia; by Mr. JOHNSON, of California, in connection of an article in the New-York *Sun*, condemning the principles of a bill to create a mining bureau, introduced by himself at the request of a friend, but not approved by him; by Mr. SARGENT, of California, in defense of his vote yesterday, for woman suffrage in the District of Columbia; by Mr. GUNCKEL, of Indiana, condemning some of the taxing provisions of the bill to create a new government for the District of Columbia, and by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, on the same subject. The House then, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

Heavy Suits Against Men, Claims to Now-Orleans—Her Appearance in Court.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 17.

S. B. ROBINSON has entered suit in the Fourth District Court, Judge THOMAS, against Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES for the sum of $197,364, for legal and professional services rendered her by the late HENRY D. STORM during his lifetime. The claim in question was purchased by ROBINSON at a sale at auction ordered by the Court. The claim embraces work done in some twelve cases before the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana, and for work done in securing up certain of these cases to the Supreme Court, and arguing the same there to a judgment, which, as he alleges, definitely quieted the claim to the property left defendant by her father DANIEL CLARK, amounting in the aggregate to some $6,000,000. The work alleged to have been done by STORM was performed between the years 1856 and 1868.

Petitioner alleges that the revenues from 1856 to 1868 were worth $100,000; that H. D. STORM compelled in cost $8,000, which in due time as well as $26,000 which Mrs. GAINES has paid, or has agreed to pay, other counsel to appear for her in the said Court since the contract above given was signed. He alleges at the close that the claim in question is secured by a lien and privilege upon the judgments given in the said cases before the United States Circuit Court.

Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES, the defendant, was present at the Court Buildings this morning. She was dressed in a somewhat gross silk, trimmed with a darker shade of green over-skirt, which she wore an elegant velvet cloak, framed with black lace. A profusion of blonde curls were caught up and becomingly arranged underneath a jaunty black-velvet hat, decorated with a heavy green feather of the exact shade of the dress and cloak. Mrs. GAINES ran up the broad stairway leading to the Court-room upon the second floor, with all the vim of youth, and when she had looked into the papers, and taken all the notes she required for her own particulars, she went tripping down stairs, and in a moment, after having beckoned to a gentleman escort, she slipped herself into it, and stepped briskly off up Chartres-street with the stride of a Dixon English girl (aking a morning constitutional.

BILLIARDS.

The Match Between Rudolphe and Garnier for $1,000—Rudolphe the Winner.

ALBERT GARNIER last night played his first match at billiards, his antagonist being that "old hand at the hollows," A. P. RUDOLPHE. The contest, which was for $500 a side, took place at Apollo Hall, in presence of an audience of about 800, including notabilities belonging to this and other cities. It had been announced for the afternoon that play would begin at 6½, as it was incumbent upon the management to close the hall at 12. It was not until 11:11 that the contestants strung for the lead, however. Meanwhile, it had been announced that Mr. CYRILLE DION would umpire the game for GARNIER, MAURICE DALEY for RUDOLPHE, and that Mr. JAMES MAC, of Philadelphia, would occupy the referee's chair.

The game opened auspiciously for RUDOLPHE, who had undertaken the rather difficult task of giving his opponent the odds of 30 in 600. The odds, of course, were lost in the third inning, leaving his total to be 15 to 1. RUDOLPHE's offer of 300 to 200 on GARNIER found no takers. It was followed by "300 to 250," which RUDOLPHE himself accepted. As might have been expected at the hands of one who had never before taken part in a contest for money or for and prize of hundreds, GARNIER's play was extremely tentative at the start. It was not until the eleventh inning that he made double figures, and then the sum was but 11. RUDOLPHE, in the interim had got together 36 in sobeit style. In the thirteenth inning GARNIER, after making his total being 67, and his antagonist's 231. Runs of 35 and 14 by GARNIER and three of a difference of only 13 against that expert, who, becoming excited over his recent proximity, played a hasty shot and left RUDOLPHE the balls in the light upper corner. At 8, and when 41 had been scored to GARNIER's credit, he was in the fourteenth inning, but RUDOLPHE, by a careless shot, of which none but a fidgety, impulsive player like GARNIER would have made, left the balls well for RUDOLPHE, who played them well, moreover, and scored away to 92. Two innings afterward GARNIER had got together a total of 75, and RUDOLPHE, with a run of five cushions, which would have caused the house had the player been successful. But he was anything else, and left the balls together in the upper corner. RUDOLPHE gradually worked them over into the opposite, or right upper corner, when, getting them virtually cushion-fast, he made a run of 3 and 4 in a very pretty manner. This run, perhaps, almost as much as pointed to RUDOLPHE as to his opponent, overawed the latter's odds. GARNIER, with his face all ablaze, had now to play an up-hill game, and for a while he did it unpromisingly, making good average play, but not near as good as two previous. The balls at length were worked to nearly the centre of the table, and RUDOLPHE, after a careful study of the game was to be seen, in RUDOLPHE's favor.

The game progressed quite evenly for the next half hour, GARNIER starred and without any apparent plan, RUDOLPHE cool and consequently effective. Playing too quickly in the forty-first inning, GARNIER missed an easy one of his shots, much to his alarm. RUDOLPHE again working the balls near the right upper corner, ran 47, advancing him to 203, GARNIER being 180. The latter had struggled hard all night—what he had made was chiefly all over the table. He had been unable to get the balls near a corner, nor to make a cushion. RUDOLPHE, on the other hand, had made the bulk of his score by nursing in and near the corners; and never, until the fifty-fifth inning, did he slip up while having the balls together. This allowed GARNIER to get in a run of 32, the latter's total being 212 to 203. The fifty-seventh inning found RUDOLPHE at the table, and he was playing much all over, and in splendid style. Having abandoned his French cue as untrustworthy, he was now playing with the American pleasure, and the change seemed to have instilled into him somewhat of the dash of CYRILLE DION. The Fates, however, were against him. Twice he had made 18, and twice he had left the balls for RUDOLPHE, who skillfully brought them into the left upper corner, and 21 were added to his score. He now began to work the balls to lower corner, and the results were 7, 11, and 13 in succession. RUDOLPHE now a lead of 60—his total being 263, his antagonist's 203. Runs of 35 and 14 by GARNIER and three of a difference of only 13 against that expert, who, becoming excited over his recent proximity, played a hasty shot and left RUDOLPHE the balls in the light upper corner. At 8, and when 41 had been scored to GARNIER's credit, he was in the fourteenth inning, but RUDOLPHE, by a careless shot, of which none but a fidgety, impulsive player like GARNIER would have made, left the balls well for RUDOLPHE, who played them well, moreover, and scored away to 92. Two innings afterward GARNIER had got together a total of 75, and RUDOLPHE, with a run of five cushions, which would have caused the house had the player been successful. But he was anything else, and left the balls together in the upper corner. RUDOLPHE gradually worked them over into the opposite, or right upper corner, when, getting them virtually cushion-fast, he made a run of 3 and 4 in a very pretty manner. This run, perhaps, almost as much as pointed to RUDOLPHE as to his opponent, overawed the latter's odds. GARNIER, with his face all ablaze, had now to play an up-hill game, and for a while he did it unpromisingly, making good average play, but not near as good as two previous. The balls at length were worked to nearly the centre of the table, and RUDOLPHE, after a careful study of the game was to be seen, in RUDOLPHE's favor.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

FEBRUARY.

Moon—and the north-west sweeps the empty road.

Beneath the leafless elms some bird's notes meet
Locks small and cold, and no more meets
The rain-washed fields from hedge to
hedge ere late;
Here, there, a rook flies down, you scarcely
see,
Alone, returning my slippered couple-
Nothing would have turned out better,
Nothing warm-coated Quite to the heart.
Also I thought
Those days, when out I turned to
Of old friends, and fireside my slippered couple-
Nothing would have turned out better,
Nothing warm-coated Quite to the heart.

"Those days, when also

The New-York Times, Sunday, January 22, 1871.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 22, 1871.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

London dispatches of the morning of the 20th state that the bombardment of Paris entirely ceased twenty-four hours previous, and it was then thought that peace negotiations were in progress. The Germans are said to have twenty-two available batteries before the city. Balloon reports to the 19th are received by the way of Belgium. Considerable damage had been caused by the bombardment to prominent buildings and points in Paris, but nothing of a very serious character had up to that time occurred. Several cornu-mills had been injured by the shells of the enemy, and, consequently, supplies of meal were with extreme difficulty obtained. The deaths from the bombardment inside the city were estimated at fifteen per day.

Gen. VON GLUMER'S vanguard were chasing BOURBAKI'S retreating army on the 18th, and a general advance along the whole German line was to have been made on the next day. GARIBALDI, it is said, has asked Gen. DE PALIKAUTRE to take command of the Army of the Loire. He has also issued an order for the cessation of enlistments for the corps of free-shooters. The Prussian bombardment of Longwy is vigorously carried on; 800 shells have already been thrown into the town.

Off the Spanish coast, on the 12th, the Prussian corvette *Augusta* ran down, captured, and sunk a French gun-boat, and made prisoners of her officers and twenty-six of her crew. The inaction of the French Navy is not interrupting the German-American steamers is bitterly condemned by the Paris Stock.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mr. OSWAL, the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech, expressed his hope of a speedy settlement of the difficulties between England and America through the mission of Gen. SCHENCK.... The sale of the American edition of TENNYSON'S poems in England has been suspended by a judgment of Chancellor GIFFARD.... Right Hon. JAS. STANSFIELD announced in a speech lately that a bill for the use of the ballot in elections would be introduced by the Government at the coming session of Parliament.... The revenue of Russia for the current year is estimated in the Imperial budget at about 800,000,000 roubles, a rouble being about eighty cents.... It is said that Count BISMARCK-BOHLEN has been ordered by the Prussian Government to leave the Conference of London if any discussion arises on the war in France. A semi-official representative has been sent to the Conference by Servia.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House met for general debate in Committee of the Whole. Each member charged with a speech on any subject was allowed to fire it off. Several members spoke, each on a different subject, provoking no discussion, and being consequently relieved by the process, the House adjourned at 4½ o'clock. On Monday both branches meet again for business. An attempt will be made to introduce a bill in the House creating a Bureau of Immigration.

GENERAL.

The revenue officers in Tennessee have been making a raid on illicit distilleries among the mountains with mounted troops. They destroyed seven establishments and about 15,000 gallons of mash.

Vice-Admiral ROWAN and Rear-Admirals BAILEY and RENFORD have been appointed a Commission to examine the claims of naval officers aggrieved in the matter of promotions.

A consolatory letter has been sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Collectors and Assessors who are unmanned in consequence of the consolidation of revenue districts.

The cattle are dying in some parts of California for want of grass.

A pugilistic warrior named O'CONNOR, vanquished one BE. CLAIR in an encounter with fists, in Wilmington, on Friday.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Rev. Mr. CHINIQUY, who carried his case from the ecclesiastical to the civil tribunals, will sustain the position of the Church, and send him back to the priests.

FRED. KOHENS shot a girl named MINNIE WELLINGHOFF, at Covington, Ohio, to which he had been paying his attentions for some time. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the act.

The funeral of the widow of the late THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE took place at Toronto, Ontario, yesterday, and was numerously attended.

W. P. CHILTON, Grand Master of the Freemasons of Alabama, and formerly Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, died at Montgomery, on Friday night.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has obtained a controlling interest in the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad.

No important facts were elicited yesterday, in the examination in the case of FILKINS, accused of the express robbery at Albany. It will be continued to-morrow.

The steamer *Robert Lowe*, sent out to repair the broken telegraph cables, has been driven in by the Scotian ice, and is now at St. Johns, Newfoundland. It is thought the work cannot be proceeded with before Spring.

Hon. Wm. P. LYON, of Racine, Wis., has been appointed Judge in the Supreme Court of that State.

A marble statue of the late Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, by THOS. BALL, has arrived at Boston, from Italy.

The dead body of an unknown man has been found under a railroad bridge at Quincy, Mass., bearing marks of violence. He is supposed to have been robbed and murdered.

Glowing accounts are given of the richness of the new silver mines lately opened near Ralston, New-Mexico. The average yield of the ore is said to be $2,322 per ton.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR gave a banquet to the members of the Missouri Legislature at St. Louis last evening, as a slight token of his esteem for those who voted for him as United States Senator.

A resolution proposed in the Missouri Legislature censuring President GRANT for interfering in the politics of that State, was tabled on Friday by a vote of nearly two to one.

Mr. O. C. PERRY, Auditor of Darke County, Ohio, shot and killed a man named BARTLEMO, in Greenville, on Tuesday last. The deed is said to have been committed in self-defense.

DAVID DOUSLEY, convicted of murder in the second degree for killing MARY STRENGER, at Harrisburg, Penn., in October last, was yesterday sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

Town and Country.

Everybody will admit that the contest between rural and urban life is of very long standing. There is no need, therefore, to go back in support of the assertion to the epistles of HORACE, to the records of mediæval municipalities, or to the well-known dicta of COWPER and Dr. JOHNSON on either side of the vexed controversy. It is equally unnecessary to remark that the question is rather more vital today than ever it was, for all social reformers persist in telling us that the fatal attraction which the town exercises over the ingenuous mind of the child of the country, is the source of half our over-population, excessive competition, and attendant miseries. Mr. RUSKIN has just published in England, a book having the mysterious title of *Fors Clavigera*. It is addressed to the "laborers and workmen of Great Britain," and intimates, among other things, the author's earnest wish, after completing the demolition of most of the railroads in the country, to "destroy, without rebuilding, the new towns of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the City of New-York." Why two very respectable centres of Presbyterianism should have become associated, in Mr. RUSKIN'S mind, with our Democratic City, he leaves unexplained. Previous acquaintance with Mr. RUSKIN'S theories of the art of building might lead the reader to suppose that it was for our prehistoric sins that we had been singled out in such company for the fate of Gomorrah. But, further on, we find that the only places in the world which the author seems willing to leave standing are certain villages in America, which must be very obscure places indeed, since they have "no lawyers, no town councils, and no parliaments," and all the people are "civil, honest, and substantially comfortable."

It is not a little discouraging to find that Mr. RUSKIN'S refreshing enthusiasm on the subject of our rural Arcadia is by no means shared by the dwellers therein. We have respectable American authority for saying that "in spite of prodigious exertion on the part of poets, editors, and lecturers, rural life, especially if accompanied by the village of the soil, is not held in much esteem by the people who have had most experience of it. Their highest ambition, and the first use to which they put talents or good fortune, is to get out of it." Here we have a new phase of the standing debate developed—a difference of opinion as to rudimentary facts. Mr. RUSKIN'S pamphlet seems to suggest, however, an antidote to the perverse movement city-ward, which so vexes the souls of our social reformers. Let the book and its conclusions be straightway adapted to the juvenile comprehension, and be introduced as a text-book into the public schools of the agricultural districts. Let the terrible fate with which the philosopher menaces our Metropolis be earnestly insisted upon, and all his unqualified admiration for the happy estate of rusticity be carefully instilled into the impressionable mind of youth. Then, in course of time, as a generation rises up that knows its RUSKIN, and is duly fortified with the strengthening convictions of native commentators, the country may no longer be found "laborious and lonesome," and "opposed to the spirit of the age," but may be cherished as the chosen abode of superior souls untroubled by lawyers or Common Councilmen, and "civil, honest, and substantially comfortable."

Children at School.

The question as to the propriety of using the rod is a very difficult one to decide. Whether corporal punishment is essential to education is a point continually debated, but the discussion commonly leaves off where it began. Other people's children are exceedingly apt to be nuisances, and, in considering their case, the injunction of Solomon is likely to commend itself warmly to our favor. But people do not like their own little ones to be roughly handled, and when such things occur, they incline very naturally to moral in preference to physical suasion. Again, some parents have a deep objection to their children being beaten, remembering what they deem the unfavorable effect of such treatment in childhood upon themselves.

The periodical disturbance about the beating of youth has just come round again, and this time in Boston. A few weeks ago we were called on to record several instances, in rapid succession, of scholars beating their teachers. The wheel of time has already brought its revenges, and now a wail comes up from the Three-hilled City almost as of the slaughtered innocents of Herod. In this instance the maltreated children are of very tender years. They have seen only five or six Summers. Yet the cruel teacher—we may presume to think her so since she has been censured, on investigation, by the committee of her school—has been "trouncing" three poor little pupils until they were black and blue, and until they screamed with agony. What is worse, this teacher has beaten children on the head and face—an outrage which few people would like to see inflicted on a horse or dog, much less upon a human being. The misfortune of being little, and of being subject to weaknesses incident to early years, would seem to be the teacher's sole provocation; while her only excuse, so far as we can see, lies in the fact that she is liable to bursts of fury or paroxysms of cruelty, either of which should certainly disqualify any person from undertaking the duties of tuition at all. In one of these whipping bouts the lady's weapon was broken, and her victims carried away marks that did not disappear for days afterward. It is therefore, satisfactory to hear that the teacher has been censured by the School Committee for her conduct, and that the Committee have further taken occasion to express the opinion that corporal punishment in primary schools should be resorted to only in extreme cases, and after due consultation with the master and Committee.

The action thus taken was certainly not too severe. The general regulations of the Boston public schools, which in most respects are a model for similar institutions, explicitly provide that corporal punishment shall be strictly limited to blows upon the hand with a rattan; and that even then, "if any pupil refuses to submit to this, some proper punishment may be used in the presences and with the approval of the master in the district." Another clause in the same regulations makes it obligatory upon teachers to acquaint themselves familiarly with each and all of the provisions that apply to their own conduct. The offending teacher in this case has, consequently, no tenable defense for her behavior. Examples like this show how proper it is to prescribe with minute exactness just how far those having charge of children in schools may go. Some children, no doubt, require harsher treatment than others, and punishment that would be ruinous in some cases may be only salutary in others. Yet such is the temper and moral culture of teachers themselves that it is exceedingly unsafe to leave too wide a discretion in their hands. The nature even of instructors of youth is fallible, and there is a kind of intoxication in the exercise of unlimited power, though it be only over little boys and girls, that may wisely be checked and controlled.

How to Silence Slander.

There are various ways of vindicating outraged reputation, and two cases of late occurrence illustrate what we may call the extremes of retaliation. Our readers may decide for themselves which is the more judicious and effective.

When a young woman of Dubuque not long since found herself the object of reports prejudicial to her reputation, she promptly singled out the most responsible person among her maligners, who happened to be she Mayor of the place, and gave him the opportunity of making good his insinuations in a Court of law. This he signally failed to do, and was glad to compromise with a public and almost abject recantation of his errors. The fair plaintiff, being as wealthy as she was fair, magnanimously released the culprit from the money damages she might have claimed, and contented herself with the moral reparation. By her spirit and resolution her character is thus not only completely vindicated from past aspersions, but to a great extent assured against future attacks of the same nature.

That is one way. A somewhat different course was adopted by a lady of Wayland, Steuben County, in this State. Feeling herself aggrieved by certain remarks of one Mr. Lewis, a merchant of the place, she took the simple precaution of shooting him dead when, on last Thursday morning, he visited her house on business. Having eased her conscience by the performance of this duty, she next proceeded to the house of her brother, and requested him to step outside as she wished a private interview. This he declined to do, but invited her into the house, and led the way into a bedroom. Following him as he entered, she put a pistol to his head and fired. From the effects of this wound, he, too, has since died. Finding her character not yet spotless, this worthy woman then determined to offer up a third victim on the altar of insulted reputation. She directed her kind attention and her unerring aim toward her nephew in an adjoining room. This time, however, fortune failed her, and before she could fire she was seized, her weapon taken from her, and herself placed in custody, with her fair fame not yet thoroughly vindicated. When asked why she had committed this double murder, she is said to have replied rather inconsequentially, and with a serene oblivion of the laws of God and grammar, "that she would learn Mr. Lewis not to be the cause of so much talk as there had been about her." Whether her lesson will have the effect of diminishing the talk about her, we do not know. There can be at least no doubt that poor Lewis has been effectually taught to hold his tongue forevermore.

In this wise have these two women borne testimony against the slanderer. Of the two methods we do not scruple to say that we prefer the comparatively tame method of the young lady of Dubuque. But tastes differ, and as Mrs. HEAD has all the precedents in her favor, her example will probably have the greatest amount of influence and admiration. Going to law costs money and time; murder is cheap and expeditious. So we may anticipate a plentiful slaughter of backbiters throughout the land. But one question we should ask these fair avengers to ponder: The pistol bullet may kill the slanderer, but does it kill the slander?

A Hot Reception for a Burglar.

Even in a period when crime constantly grows more startling, there is something exceptionally dramatic in the story of the unsuccessful attempt at burglary in Dutchess County, on Tuesday night. A previous unsuccessful attack on Monday evening, in which the robber took alarm and fled, put the family on their guard, and preparations were made to meet an expected renewal of the attempt with decisive measures. The preparations, however, were either of the slightest nature, or the vigilance of the defenders slackened, for it appears to have been only by chance that a guest in the house, a young man named ROGERS, was awakened about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, by the opening of a window in the lower part of the house. Arming himself with a knife—a rather surprised weapon under the circumstances—the young man named ROGERS unintelligently descended, and saw, on entering the room whence the suspicious sounds proceeded, the dim figure of a man standing by the open window, through which he had evidently entered. The audacious intruder was equally quick-sighted, and expressed his disapproval of the interruption by discharging a revolver at the inquisitive ROGERS. The ball fortunately missed its mark, and its intended victim at once flung himself, knife in hand, on the robber. The latter drew a similar weapon, and a combat ensued worthy of those early days when South-western desperadoes settled their little differences by having themselves locked into a dark room to cut each other to pieces at their leisure. In the struggle the combatants fell headlong through the window, and the fierce grapple was renewed on the ground outside. Finally, a lucky thrust caused the ruffian to release his hold, with a cry of pain, and to fly with the knife sticking in his person. Subsequent search discovered the weapon in a neighboring thicket covered with blood, and other indications go to show that the burglar was mortally hurt. His plucky assailant escaped with a slight wound in the hand.

About all the details of this midnight encounter there is an air of adventure which is not made less striking by its fortunate termination. If the daring persistency of this rural outlaw indicates the recklessness of our criminal classes, it is consoling to find that vicious audacity may sometimes be met by equal resolution and greater dexterity on the part of the honest citizen. Were burglars of lower confronted by such antagonists as the young man named ROGERS, they might find the profession less attractive and safe than many late occurrences have seemed to make it.

The Times and Queen Augusta.

The *North German Correspondent* contains a contradiction of the report of an interview with Queen AUGUSTA, which was published in these columns a few weeks since. It states that the interview was "invented." We received the report through our well-known Paris correspondent "E." and published it word for word as it came to us. The gentleman who actually had the interview with the Queen is even better known to all Americans who have been in Paris than "E." He is an American occupying a very high professional position, and were we at liberty to mention his name, we believe that our readers would have no hesitation in accepting his statements in preference to those of the *North German Correspondent*. This gentleman writes to us from London, under date Jan. 4, 1871, for the purpose of assuring us that he gave a faithful report of the interview in question. He says: "In your number of the Times, date Dec. 10, you published a letter, the result of a conversation which I had with the Queen of Prussia. The letter is a résumé of that conversation, and I thought it would not only be agreeable to Her Majesty, but be of use to her, as so little is known about this illustrious lady in America, except in connection with the telegrams relating to this horrible war. As I know her to be a most humane and kind Queen, I thought I had rendered a service, and done something to let her good qualities be generally known. It has pleased some one (by authority) to deny the authenticity of the letter, for political reasons, I presume, or perhaps considering the conversation private." Our correspondent goes on to say that he does not desire, for personal and professional reasons, to enter into any controversy on the subject; but it will be seen that he pledges himself that his report to us was a "résumé" of his conversation with Queen AUGUSTA. We regret that our correspondent should have particularly requested us not to allow his name to transpire, but we can only assure our readers that we have the greatest confidence in his integrity, that we received and published the report in good faith, and that we still believe it to be what our correspondent represents it—a fair summary of a conversation held with Queen AUGUSTA.

Gambling and Gamblers.

Two famous London gambling-houses are about to lose their old-time identity. One of these is Crockford's, perhaps more celebrated in its time for high play than any other resort ever known. After the death of CROCKFORD, in 1844, the place remained empty for five years. In 1849 it became "The Naval, Military and County Service Club," but did not stay so long. Several changes were followed by its becoming the "Wellington," by which name the building is best known to strangers and to Londoners of today. It is now announced as for sale. Some of the most extraordinary scenes of the century passed within its walls. Lord RIVERS lost there £23,000 in a single night, which was considered an immense sum. In California, since that time, two hundred thousand dollars have been won and lost on a single turn of the cards at faro, and even in New-York the exploit of Lord RIVERS has more than once been thrown into the shade. HORACE WALPOLE, however, tells us of an instance, at the "Cocoa Tree," when at one cast of hazard there was staked £180,000. At White's, the other gambling-house referred to, the freehold of which is now for sale, all manner of notable events have occurred. It was there that CHARLES JAMES FOX lost £300 an hour for twenty-two consecutive hours. In three consecutive nights the same statesman and his brother STEPHEN lost, between them, £33,000. Gen. SCOTT won a fortune of more than a million of dollars in the same place; and BRUMMELL, the famous dandy, who afterward faded away in poverty and disgrace at Boulogne, managed to win from DRUMMOND, the banker, at White's, £20,000 at a single sitting of whist.

The days have gone by when things like these occur in England, or, still worse, when such a nobleman as Lord THANET sinks in one gambling pout over six hundred thousand dollars; and we observe that the London Press, in congratulating the imploding fate of White's and Crockford's, congratulate themselves on this improved state of society. Is not, however, the improvement apparent rather than real? Is not the vice still there, its forms alone being changed? Certainly such examples as that of the late Marquis of HASTINGS, and the young Duke of NEWCASTLE, which are anything but solitary, would indicate as much. No such place as Crockford's, it is said, would now be tolerated; behold in this a sign of the progress of the age. Yet is not as bad or worse done now on the green turf than was once done on the green cloth? There are surely many tokens of it. Now and then, a generation ago, fortunes were lost at the hells and clubs of London, and then the whole country rang with the news. But unless we are greatly mistaken, ten times these sums are squandered now in horse-racing, and a large portion of the finest estates in England are at this moment hampered by debts thus contracted. The betting clubs are far more numerous in London today, than were the purely gambling clubs of 1830, and they draw in and ruin a far wider circle of victims. Formerly the evil influences were confined, for the most part, to young men of rank or established fortune, but now nearly all classes are exposed to them. The appetite for chance, the taste for speculative risk, is augmented, and not lessened, by the rush and fever of modern business habits; only the Stock Exchange and the stable furnish mediums that were once supplied by the cards and dice of the gamester. We must add that the unfavorable comparisons instituted by the journals in question, as against New-York—to the effect that gambling is so much more prevalent here than in London—are, partly for the reasons adduced, quite unfair. There are, perhaps, more faro banks in New-York than in London, but there certainly are far more betting shops in the English than the American capital.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS has induced that most respectable but most weak-minded old gentleman, Mr. PETER COOPER, to sign a document, in the name of the Citizens' Association, fully indorsing Mr. TWEED'S new plan of levying taxes, and calling upon all true citizens to support it! If shrinking could give the finishing stroke to that preposterous humbug, the Citizens' Association, this ought to do it. Mr. GARVIN is notoriously paid $25,000 per year for doing the work of TWEED and SWEENY, and he has obtained berths for his son, and several of his relatives. On the strength of all this, he does his utmost to help the Ring in its schemes. He goes about boasting that President GRANT fully approves of his action, and thus further tends to produce dissensions and uncertainty in Republican circles. When his individual efforts are superseded by the action of the Citizens' Association, it seems to be quite time that the Association itself should be dissolved. It is at present a source of incalculable harm. If Republican measures would try to sweep it out of the way, instead of endeavoring to "reconstruct" Tammany, and quiting circumvented themselves, we might have some reason to praise their exertions. A more monstrous proposition than this of TWEED'S for placing the taxing power in the hands of four men was never made. It is designed solely as a means of plundering the community by wholesale. And yet Mr. PETER COOPER, who seems to be fast getting into his dotage, must needs sign a memorial recommending the scheme to all citizens, at the order of that hired spy of the Ring, NATHANIEL SANDS! Such is Republican "management" in the City of New-York. No wonder that we try to get the Fenian vote to help us out of our scrapes.

We may, according to present appearances, very shortly expect to hear that the final crisis of the Franco-German war has come, and that the vanquished must make their choice between unconditional surrender and an irregular and hopeless struggle of scattered and disorganized bands against overwhelming odds. In the East BOURBAKI is being closely pressed by the victorious Germans; in Brittany CHANZY cannot much longer avoid making his election between certain defeat or surrender; in the North FAIDHERBE makes no sign. It is earnestly to be hoped that the present lull in the bombardment of Paris may indeed prove to be the preliminary to an armistice for the arrangement of terms of peace. The capital has done all, and more than all, that France can possibly expect from her, and the provinces have, during the last three months of the struggle, heroically seconded her exertions. Whatever be the terms which the nation will be compelled to accept the Republic comes out of the struggle without dishonor, and in spite of sundry croakings to the contrary, by foreign residents enamored of Imperial magnificence, will be found the only possible form of government for a regenerated France, stronger and nobler by the ordeal through which she has passed.

Gen. SCHENCK will begin his mission in England under the brightest auspices. In extra-parliamentary harangues that form a leading feature of the political arena of Great Britain one member of the Government after another, besides numerous members of the House of Commons, have reiterated their conviction that the new envoy would certainly bring the *Alabama* dispute to a satisfactory termination. The Press has united with the representatives of the nation in giving utterance to similar sentiments, and has on the whole met the real point at issue with a clearer perception of its importance than it ever exhibited before. The best security we have that the question will be discussed with judicial firmness, is, that some of the most reflective of English statesmen have either come to regard the difficulty from our point of view, or have brought themselves to comprehend the principle on which, as a nation, we have calmly and consistently taken our stand from the beginning of the negotiations.

Somebody in Cleveland, Ohio, has been able to make good the boast of Glendower, about calling spirits from the vasty deep. The scene of operations selected by the Western ghostly visitants has been the humble one of "a small story and a half frame house," and the manner of their manifestation has been the usual approved method of mocking. Only in this instance the knocks amounted to what is called "perfect pounding," and resulted in sending the affrighted inmates to dwell elsewhere. With a want of logical consistency eminently characteristic of humanity when dealing with the supernatural, a crowd of the town's people assembled before the haunted house, and threatened "to do injury to the ghost if he should make his appearance." With an amount of trepidation that moved his want of belief in the possible efficacy of static against the spirits, the proprietor of the house made for the door with great appearance of determination to face the music; but, suddenly, his courage failed him, and he "took over her heels," was left to tread the unwelcome disputation that at last went in to interview the invisible visitants. As might be expected from their edifying faith in spirits, the Clevelanders have, as yet, failed to discover the cunning rogue who has given them so much trouble.

The one thing needful in the South today is supposed to be capital. If the Nashville Banner is to be believed, a good many people down there have exceedingly primitive ideas as to the proper manner of using the money they have got. That journal furnished its readers, the other day, with the romance of a buried treasure, which is pretty much as follows: An elderly gentleman named TOMPKINS lived, during the war, near Lebanon, in Wilson County, Tennessee, and, owing to apprehensions of the intentions of the Federal soldiers, buried $10,000 in specie in a place known only to himself and some members of his family. The war closed—the old man died, so did his wife—but the treasure still remained buried. Before his death, TOMPKINS had compelled one of his daughters, much against her will, to marry a young man whom he favored. As usual in such cases, the union was an unhappy one, and the residence in the neighborhood of the former lover of the ill-starred wife made matters no better. But still the buried treasure lay in its hole, just as if the country was suffering from a plethora of money, and nobody knew what to do with it. About three weeks ago, the unhappy daughter of the deceased TOMPKINS revealed herself as her dead father and her living husband by running away with the treasure that had been hidden and the former lover that had been waiting his opportunity. Had this happened a thousand years ago, historical criticism would have resolved it into a myth—probably about the sun and the swift-footed dawn. As the circumstance is recent, we shall call it a parable about the South and the hidden wealth she has not learned how to use. As the narrative of an actual fact, it is rather lovelorn.

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A judicial decision that has just been given in England against the sale of the American edition of TENNYSON'S poems, carries the question of international copyright "important to the subject unquestionably is, it is doubtful whether we are as yet prepared for its satisfactory adjustment. Suppose, for example, the extreme case of the works of TENNYSON being only obtainable here as in England in about seven different volumes, at an average price of $5 each, or in a more compact form, at about the same total cost. It is perfectly clear that TENNYSON, instead of being as every patriot feels, worth ten to every dollar he touches, that the public would be deprived of a vast amount of intellectual pleasure and profit, that the publishers would have one avenue of enterprise closed to them, and that the author would be very little richer. Of course there is a principle affecting literary as well as other property, but so long as it may be made to cover a practical anomaly of this kind, the public and the publishers will be hardly more open to conviction on the subject than they are at present.

A correspondent replies with no little point and justice to the remedy prescribed by Dr. HOLLAND in the last number of *Scribner's* for the musing matrimonial prospects of our fashionable young ladies. The worthy editor reminded our surplus belles that money might profitably enough open its ardors to the plodding young men of business, who in a quarter of a century may be millionaires. Our correspondent remarks for the benefit of the "excellent young men from the country," with whom Dr. HOLLAND is so anxious to recruit the thin ranks of eligible male partners at fashionable hops, that there are estimable young ladies enough in their own rank of society, quite as well-deserving of their attention, and somewhat more likely to turn out eligible partners for life. We hope that all this well-meant solicitude will not cause undue exaltation in the minds of the few excellent youths that appear to be all there is left to us fit to appear in any decent society whatever. The girls have always got the obvious remedy left them of going West to find out the missing eligible young men.

FINE ARTS.

Pictures Recently Placed on Exhibition—At Schaus' and Snedicor's—Art Notes.

Among pictures recently placed on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery, we notice a very fine water-color by ED. HENNACHEN—a drove of sheep and a shepherdess. He is admirable in sentiment, color and drawing, and shows how perfect a medium water-color is in the hands of a master, for either landscape or figure compositions. We trust to see this picture in the coming exhibition of the Academy of Design. An oil-painting by VERBOECKHOVEN—a landscape with sheep huddled beneath a rock—is also fine, and in the artist's best style. STANGE has a strong and truthful view of Venice by moonlight, showing a portion of the Grand Canal and one of the principal churches. This is no ideal picture, but a careful study evidently of the once proud city of the Doges. MME. JERICHAU is represented by a painting of Danish peasant girls singing in church. The expressions and attitudes are good, but the color is scarcely satisfactory.

AT SNEDICOR'S.

At SNEDICOR'S we find some remarkably careful studies of pieces life by G. TRUMBULL, a name of good omen. Better color and more careful rendering of texture we have never seen in this department of art. His "Angler's Vision," is altogether the best painting of the kind we have had the pleasure of noticing for some time past. In the same gallery we observe a small landscape by CRESWICK, the well-known English artist, recently deceased. It is a simple and unpretending yet pleasing composition, not by any means to stamp a picture as many of our own artists can paint, yet most carefully studied, and well worthy of attention. The chromo gallery at this establishment is filled with the very choicest productions of the art, and we know of none which excel those got up under the supervision of Mr. SNEDICOR himself.

NOTES.

The Derby Collection is now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at LEAVITT, STRAUSSER & Co.'s art gallery, Astor-place, where it will remain until Tuesday next. The entire collection will then be sold by public auction. The "Venus," by CABANEL has been added to the collection. This is a remarkable work of art, and is perhaps the finest specimen of figure painting ever exhibited in this City. It is to be hoped that at least the gems of the collection, and they are many, will become the property of some of our wealthy patrons of the fine arts.

The majority of our artists are at work on pictures intended for the Spring exhibition, and a few on water-color drawings for the exhibition which opens at the Academy of Design on the 30th inst., we believe.

The London *Art Journal* thinks that landscape painting in England is likely to receive an impetus from "the noble picture" recently sent over by Mr. ALBERT BIERSTADT.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 23,

WILL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR

STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

COMPRISING

FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,

BEIGES,

SCOTCH, ALL-WOOL AND DIAGONAL PLAIDS,

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPS, SATIN DU CHENE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES,

IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS,

INCLUDING A NEW SHADE OF ENGLISH

PURPLE, A SPECIALTY WITH US.

BEST AMERICAN DELAINES,

AT 10c. CENTS.

AMERICAN PRINTS,

IN ALL THE BEST BRANDS AND NEWEST

DESIGNS, FROM 7 CENTS UPWARD.

REPS AND GINGHAMS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT EQUALLY

LOW PRICES.

ALSO, THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF

SHAWLS,

FOR THE CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 23,

WILL MAKE AN

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES

IN THEIR STOCK OF

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,

LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 75 CENTS, REDUCED FROM $1.

LADIES' FRENCH TUCKED SKIRTS, $1, REDUCED FROM $1 25.

LADIES' CHEMISES AT 75 CENTS, REDUCED FROM $1.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, TUCKED, $2 50.

LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 CENTS.

LADIES' DRAWERS, TUCKED, $1.

SWISS OVER-DRESS AND SKIRTS.

INFANTS' WARDROBES, SLIPS, DRESSES,

SHAWLS, SKIRTS AND CLOAKS.

ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $20 AND $25.

BLACK VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' FUR SETS

IN

RUSSIA SABLE, MINK AND ERMINE.

ALASKA TRIMMING

BY THE YARD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now opened their SPRING IMPORTATION of

44 FAMILY LINENS,

SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DAMASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, WHITE GOODS, FIGURED AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.

ALSO,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., the balance of WHICH we OFFER AT A GREAT REDUCTION to close the stocks.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open a splendid stock of the LATEST COLORINGS in SILKS, adapted for

EVENING AND STREET COSTUMES,

in MEDIUM, RICH and EXTRA QUALITIES, at LOWER PRICES than can be purchased elsewhere for the same grade of goods.

ALSO,

BLACK TAFFETAS,

DRAP DE FRANCE,

FAILLES, &c., &c.,

Of the celebrated makers,

"BONNET," "TAPISSIER" AND OTHERS,

offering the finest assortment and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

Bradbury Brothers,

(LATE SUGDEN & BRADBURY,)

NOS. 512 AND 514 BOWERY,

One door below Houston-st.

Our constantly increasing business enables us to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS and make GREATER REDUCTIONS than stores, paying large rents on Broadway.

DRESS GOODS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,

PLAIDS, ALPACAS, &c., &c.,

will be found at an immense reduction from former prices, and in

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, LACES AND FANCY GOODS,

together with a large assortment of

FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND DOMESTICS,

we offer great inducements.

N. B.—We have a few more of our great specialties in gloves.

THE GRENOBLE KID at $1.

and a great variety of

MODE DE TWO-BUTTONED FAWN KIDS at $1 25.

These shades are fully equal to other 1 50 kids, and could not be sold under ordinary circumstances at less than $1 50.

Bradbury Brothers,

(LATE SUGDEN & BRADBURY,)

NOS. 512 AND 514 BOWERY,

One door below Houston-st.

We invite a comparison with any other house in regards price and quality of our

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

SATINS, VELVETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

As we have REDUCED OUR PRICES FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. since the holidays in order to close out the balance of our goods.

Dresses and cloaks made to order equal in point of style and quality of material to any in the City, and at prices unusually attractive.

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway & Waverley-place.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CREPE, BOMBAZINE AND CASHMERE CLOTHS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS. BLACK VELVETEENS AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

SUITS AND BONNETS AT COST.

BLACK SILKS, AT TEMPTING PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, viz:

ENGLISH WALKING AND DERBY SUITS,

WITH LONG PANTS,

BISMARCK AND FRENCH CUTAWAY SUITS,

TOGETHER WITH

THE BALANCE OF THEIR WINTER OVERCOATS.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 8TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE PERFECT STOCK

IN THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

THOSE SEEKING BARGAINS WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 8TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed ever.

HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.

SWITCHES, one yard long, $1.

CURLS, $1 per set required.

Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 26 Bowery, near Grand.

NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

WET BLACK SILKS.—ONE CASE REAL LYONS, WIDE WIDTH, slightly wet on the voyage; gross $1 75, well worth $2 25.

GEORGE KEYES, No. 51 Bleecker.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE

OF

THE SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY & 20TH-ST.,

Beg leave to announce that the above sale will be continued until the 25th of February, the time of our next annual inventory-taking. We invite the special attention of our customers and purchasers generally to the extraordinary inducements in fashionable dress goods, which, having been reserved from recent sales, will be offered on MONDAY, Jan. 23, as follows:

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.

Two cases SCOTCH PLAIDS, yard and a half wide, all colors, at $1, real value, $1 25.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH SATIN DE CHEVRES.

Three cases of REAL FRENCH SATINS in all the fashionable shade, high and medium colors; the most delightful fabrics for suits at 50c.; recent wholesale price 75c.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH MERINOS.

Two cases finest quality, in all colors, for suits and wrappers, will be offered at 75c., cost $1 10 to import.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.

Three cases all-wool REAL FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTHS, in various colors, suitable for all seasons, at 90c., real value 75c.

MERINOES.

Four cases of all-wool FRENCH MERINOES, a full assortment of colors at the same, recent wholesale price, 87½c. and $1. In view of the probable scarcity of these celebrated fabrics next season, in consequence of the war, particular attention is called to the indispensable here offered. These goods are most suitable for wrappers and street wear.

The above goods will be exhibited on the first floor, near main entrance on Broadway.

MOURNING STOCK.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Two cases finest quality, celebrated Buffalo Brand, will be ordered to close at 75c. 87½c.; heretofore sold at $1 00 $1 25.

SILK WARP TAMISE.

One case the BLACK SILK WARP TAMISE, in three grades. Will be sold at a bargain.

BLACK CRETONNE.

Full assortment; all grades; very low.

BLACK CASHMERE DE'TE FOR SUITS.

Fast imported. From fine to superfine quality.

GLOVES.

50 dozen fine quality Ladies' FRENCH KID GLOVES, at $1 25 per pair.

LORD & TAYLOR.

ALL-SILK LYONS VELVETS.

The balance of our stock of BLACK, MEDIUM and RICH ALL-SILK LYONS VELVETS will be offered at prices from 5th upward. A great reduction from previous prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Continues to offer the balance of their SILK STOCK at the 1st of February, at low prices to close the season.

FANCY SILKS.

An invoice of GRIS RATINE, just from the steamer, suitable for Spring, will be opened at $1 25—a great bargain.

ALSO,

A large invoice of BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, all sizes, will be opened on Monday, 23d inst., at $1 12.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

400 pieces of 24-inch, 27-inch and 30-inch, 6/8 folded TAFFETAS, a celebrated brand, at prices lower than ever before offered, viz.: 24-inch, $1 87½; 27-inch, $2 25, and 30-inch, $2 75.

The above goods are confidently recommended for service.

BLACK GROS GRAINS.

24-inch at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 62 and upward.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

24-inch at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 62 and upward, which purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Having made a special department for Gents' Furnishing Goods, attention is called to the superior quality and low prices of all our goods, which we war. rant to be as represented. Gentlemen will here find all the latest styles of

TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES,

SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,

PINS, UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS,

UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c., &c.,

with every variety of desirable goods at prices unusually low. Orders received and promptly executed.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO,

HAVE OPENED

FRENCH AND ENGLISH NEW STRIPED CURTAINS,

WITH RED AND PILLOW-COVERS TO MATCH,

IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

PRICES FROM $6 50 PER PAIR UPWARD.

ALSO,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHOICE COLORS IN FRENCH SATIN DE MAROS,

BROCATELLE, REPS, PLUSHES, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 8TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, JAN. 23,

A LARGE LOT OF

CHILDREN'S BRAIDED MELTON DRESSES,

SUITABLE FOR AGES FROM 2 TO 7 YEARS,

FROM $2 50 EACH PER YARD.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THIS LINE, EVER OFFERED.

ALSO,

A LARGE VARIETY OF

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND EARLY SPRING WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED ON THE 10TH ST. SECTION, SECOND STORY, NEAR THE ELEVATOR, ALSO ON THE MAIN FLOOR, 9TH-AV. SIDE.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 8TH AND 10TH STS.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT SUPPLY OF TIES, SCARFS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

EXTRA QUALITY BLACK AND COLORED KID GLOVES,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, MORNING ROBES,

EMBROIDERED SMOKING JACKETS,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER,

COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

SILK, MERINO AND WOOLEN UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c. &c.

FORMING THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK IN THE CITY.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 8TH AND 10TH STS.

JOHN S. BROWN,

BELFAST, IRELAND.

TRADE { Shamrock } MARK.

Lead.

Manufacturer of only first-class DAMASK.

Superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, richness of fabric and durability of wear.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

215 Church-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE, BANK

AND

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 45 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for 13 rectors of this bank, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.: EDWARD HAIGHT, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, WM. M. GAWTRY, BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND, GUSTAV REYNAUD, FRANCIS LELAND, FAELEN SPOFFORD, AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT, REUBEN MALEY, JAMES EMOTT, GEORGE ELLIS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th inst., Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT having, on account of ill-health, declined a re-election, GEORGE ELLIS was elected President, and EDWARD HAIGHT Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, } CLEVELAND, Jan. 17, 1871. }

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 24, and reopened on Feb. 1, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LA MANCHE MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Manche Mining Company of Newfoundland will be held at No. 34 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration action on agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GONTERIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GONTERIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY, } No. 64 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, next, at the office of the Company.

The Polls will be open from 12 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 6 at 10 A. M.

THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., } DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1871. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.

C. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

GOLD MINING STOCK FOR SALE.—Five hundred shares of stock of the Ortnoco Exploring and Mining Company. (M. K. Jesup and D. Willis Jones are large stockholders in the above Company, and the property is located in this City.) Inquire at No. 127 Broadway, Room No. 16.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the Dubuque, Fairfield and Minnesota Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage having a sinking fund to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $676,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn, private dwelling and business property, mortgages promptly effected; private family desiring loans can be accommodated.

WM. SINCLAIRE, Jr., & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—Eight and Ten Per Cent. Bonds, payable in this City. For sale below par by

ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO.,

No. 11 Pine-st.

A—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property. Apply to

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester County, in large or small amounts. Principals only address Post-office, Box 3,863, New-York.

WANTED—$40,000 OF ATLANTIC AND ST. Lawrence Railroad Company Bonds. Apply to C. A. MINTON, Stock Exchange.

MEDICAL.

ARTHUR'S GREAT HYPNOTIC OR SLEEP PRODUCER

AND

PAIN ALLEVIATOR!

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, MENTAL OR NERVOUS DISORDERS, AND AS AN

INFALLIBLE SLEEP PRODUCER!

It will produce a sound and refreshing sleep, under any circumstances, as to age, sex, physical or mental condition.

IT WITHIN THIRTY MINUTES!

FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS AND DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

IT IS THE BEST REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED, AS IT CAN CAUSE SUFFERERS TO SLEEP SOUNDLY AND NATURALLY, WITHOUT ANY INJURY TO THEIR GENERAL HEALTH, OR SUBSEQUENT DISAGREEABLE EFFECTS, AS IT INVARIABLY FOLLOWS THE USE OF CHLOROFORM OR OPIUM.

ARTHUR'S GREAT HYPNOTIC

May be given with perfect safety to the tenderest infant or the most delicate female.

IT IS PLEASANT TO TAKE,

CERTAIN IN ITS EFFECTS,

AND CAN DO

NO INJURY TO THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION, BUT WILL INCREASE THE VIGOR OF THE MOST HEALTHY.

ARTHUR'S GREAT HYPNOTIC

IN CASES OF RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, DELIRIUM TREMENS, NERVOUS OR MENTAL EXCITEMENT OR DEPRESSION, IT AFFORDS IMMEDIATE RELIEF BY SENDING THE PATIENT TO SLEEP IN A FEW MINUTES.

ARTHUR'S GREAT HYPNOTIC

In the healthy family, medicine is not used, as it will cause the greatest baby to fall into a pleasant sleep in a few minutes without injuring its health.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY ARTHUR & CO., NEWARK, N. J. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a low days' work in a private family; is a good cleaner and washer; can bring Mrs. Skidmore's good City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at 71 HILDE, No. 197 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thorough, practical and experienced man in all branches; has had the laying out and planting of several residences; best reference given. Call on or address J. C., at the post of. ce. Call on or address J. C., at the post-office No. 301 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER-MAKER; good wages and permanent work to one who understands his business. Inquire at No. 1 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR AMERIcan girl to nurse, and to assist with plain sewing. Apply, with references, at No. 261 West 11th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLAGER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 127 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs, elegant in the Cabinet.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 14th-st., convenient to Union Square, Academy of Music and Steinway Hall, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address with name, &c., Box No. 105 Times Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 20th-st., west of Sixth-av.; no other rooms rented; private entrance exclusively. Address, with name, A. Z., Box 128 Times Office.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references required. No. 46 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—ADVERTISEments received SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the Uptown Advertising Office, 841 Broadway, at Dillon & Co.'s music-store. No. 711 Broadway.

MAMIE SHERMAN—LAST THEATRE.—MONDAY, Jan. 23, Gordon's musical work, "Romulus," with the original cast, including Miss MAMIE SHERMAN, and concluded by an humorous sketch of Miss SHERMAN in her great role Charlotte, Tuesday, Matinee, Wednesday, Matinee.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The second GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the GARDEN OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1871.

A limited number of tickets, at $5 each, admitting one gentleman and one lady, will be sold, and can be had by way of introduction through members of the Society.

Frederick Amelung, No. 31 Broadway; B. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kaufmann, No. 26 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 97 Greenwich-st.; Gustav Gerz, No. 124 Chambers-st.; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Neumann, Stock's Hall, No. 141 8th-st., J. C. Cooperstown, No. 191 Broadway; F. Steina, No. 49 Cedar-st.; Wm. Wehle, No. 208 Bowery; Frederick Kemmerer, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Canal-st.; Frank Schneider, No. 48 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Rosenthal, Grand-st. and Bowery, and others.

Tickets are positively non-transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 20 Walker-st.

DION BOUCICAULT SAID—"I HAD two, Miss KEENE, in my mind constantly while writing this drama of 'Hunted Down.'"

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL

IN AID OF THE

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

OF THE LATE

VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

JAS. F. WENMAN, Jr., Secretary. 14 Pine-st.

ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 128 Fulton-st.

J. JOSEPH WENMAN, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Programmes and dance orders can be procured at Oppenheim's, 618 Broadway.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CERCLE FRANÇAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

FIFTH GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,

for the

BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERINGS BY THE WAR,

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1871,

GRAND COSTUME

OF

ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,

ANTONIO L. MORA,

Director.

Tickets and boxes for sale at A. d'Ouville's, No. 297 Broadway; Arnold's, No. 287 Broadway; Ballmann's, No. 5 Union-square; Delmonico's, No. 26 Fifteenth-st.; at all the members of the Cercle Français, and at the principal hotels of the City.

A GUSTE BOUCICAULT SAID—"WHEN I write a play, and call it Play of 'Hunted Down,' he simply means that whatever the name of Miss Leighs Leopold 'LAURA KEENE'S.'"

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, Cor. 14th-st. and 4th-av. Open from 10 to 4.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 7 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871. }

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN E. HODGSON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871.

H. J. SOUDEVANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THEODORE KELLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871. }

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 20th day of January next.

JAMES TREADWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., } No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. WELLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 135 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day Declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

A. WILDEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Fifth National Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid on compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES IN each year—on the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, next—all sums of money or deposits of $5 or upwards, or the multiples of $5 not upwards. Married women have control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All money deposited by minors in the Savings Department will be paid to the parents, legal guardians or next of kin. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

JOHN J. GUILLIE, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of FEBRUARY next for receiving deposits every day from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., except Saturdays, when the Bank will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business only, and on Monday evening, May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS J. BRENNAN, President.

G. H. CONCHELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND } NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after the 15th inst.

All interest not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest as a deposit from date.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits will be received up to and including the 25th inst. Dividends payable July 15th.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY, MR. EDWIN BOOTH

IN

RICHELIEU.

WITH

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

RICHELIEU MATINEE

ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT

IN

MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, at 8 P. M., and at the ticket-office, at Dillon & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MAMIE SHERMAN—LAST THEATRE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23, Gordon's musical work, "Romulus," with the original cast, including Miss MAMIE SHERMAN, and concluded by an humorous sketch of Miss SHERMAN in her great role Charlotte, Tuesday, Matinee, Wednesday, Matinee.

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BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, Cor. 14th-st. and 4th-av. Open from 10 to 4.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 7 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871. }

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN E. HODGSON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871.

H. J. SOUDEVANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THEODORE KELLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871. }

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 20th day of January next.

JAMES TREADWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., } No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. WELLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 135 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day Declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

A. WILDEY, Secretary.

DANCING.

L. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen and children, commence either second or evenings. Now rece

TRAINING DOGS.

A Morning Chat With a Professional Dog Teacher.

The School and the Instructor—Different Kinds of Dogs and Their Peculiarities—Exhibition of a Class of Trained Poodles—The Master's Love for His Pupils.

Dogs Educated P. Such was the inscription on a neatly-painted tin, with notice affixed, that business would be attended to "only between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock." We remembered very distinctly the signs on the Front Door—"On coupe les cheveux et les chat, et on vis en ville"—and wondering what new phase of the profession could be found, we mounted three flights of stairs, deliberately knocked at a door, expecting to be answered by a clamorous barking, but were mistaken, for nothing canine was audible. Presently the door opened, and a very pleasant person, the master of the premises, on our expressing the desire for full information, politely offered us a chair, and gave us some interesting details of his methods of instruction.

"You do not mean to say you make a regular profession of it, do you?"

"Oh, yes, certainly—though there ain't more than three in the whole country as follows it strictly. Most of them combines exhibitions with their animals, or has a line of fancy dogs for sale in connection with the business. Sometimes I has a few nice dogs to sell, sent to me by my English connection, but I'm rather suspicious about them mostly. I'm afraid they have been stolen in the old country. I generally can tell a stolen dog."

"And pray, how?"

"Why, some of the signs is easy. A real Isle of Skye is a rare dog in America. If he's good he don't leave home; he's worth more there than here. It's the same case with most highbred dogs. The best market for a thorough-bred English dog, especially a fancy dog, is at home. A dog that is stolen is mostly taken from rich people, who don't watch him enough. Then when you have got him his ways indicate former good and kind handling. He won't sit down on the bare floor when there is a strip of carpet, and that is strange, and I believe I have pretty clearly observed it, when he learns of a bonjar it stands much on account of his hare. Just because the dog has been accustomed to people who goes cleanly in their habits; not to put too fine a point to it, who were sweet scented, and he can't stand bad smells. Except you buy a dog, or a puppy, from a very particular friend, I am safe in saying in London, and just as likely in New-York, nine-tenths of the full-grown dogs sold are stolen."

"You train dogs, then?"

"I prepare the subjects for performances. Mostly I takes a puppy from his birth and brings him up; sometimes a dog as sent to me to educate. But I don't do anything as monkeys. They are very troublesome; kind of uncertain like. You think, after ever so much pains, you have got one that is well up in his part, regularly posted, and likely to do you credit; but one fine morning you find he has pulled his wool, about somewhere it, and you have to begin over again. The public is entirely mistaken about him. Generally the rule with monkey-training is to give him a good lasting at his start, and then to keep up a lively hating all the time. Most especially this will hold good with the small kind, though I have heard tell that the bigger the monkey the more like a man he is, and the more sensible. Very few people know much about monkey habits than I do."

"Where did you learn the business?"

"In England, Sir, most forty years ago. As a boy I traveled with a booth, Sir. We had a kangaroo, a wild bear, and a trained dog. I rose in the business, and me and that same dog was professional for over three years. I was once one of the under-keepers of the monkeys lodge at the Scotchest Gardens. I might have been there now but for an accident."

"How was that?"

"Why, you see, Sir, we had a very large company of monkeys, and the whole of them, excepting the very rare and savage ones, was divided into two lots. Lords and commons we used to call them, or senators and representatives. The monkeys kind of understood the distinction, and stood on their privileges, each party being divided from the other by a wire lattice. They could, if they wanted to squeeze their hands or feet through, but just as sure as any did, just so certain would some monkey on the other side bite them, so save making faces at one another and shelling of themselves, they were as orderly a set of politicians as you would want to see. One day the upper keeper, (know'd nothing about monkeys, Sir,) handed me a pretty nice specimen from Middle Africa. Bayghe," Anglice that monkey, and be careful to put him in his own department." Now, the smaller monkeys we called number twos, the bigger ones number ones. So seeing he was under-sized, I popp'd him in the twos, which was the member of Parliament side. He seemed to take to it right off, and made friends quite naturally. His chums kind of trooped all around him, and he kept chattering away, and they listening like everything, and all was going on as serene as a quarter sessions. That very night you would have thought the devil had broken loose. Such a shrieking and gnashing and tearing, I never did hear. Hang me, if the little monkies hadn't made a sortie, broken bounds into the big monkies' house, and the awfullest fight was going on you ever see. What was the strangest thing was, that the little monkies were whipping the big ones like smoke. Evidently a leading of them was the new comer. Like a good general he wasn't doing much of the fighting, but was all over the cage at the same time, a jerking of himself, a lashing of his tail, a grinding of his teeths, and chattering and gibbering as I never saw a monkey gibber before. By the time we had interfered, one fine Senegal monkey had been most chawed up, and several of the best specimens had been knocked out of time. Of course it was all put on my shoulders, because I wasn't up to asserting monkies. But I ask you, Sir, how was I to know? Why didn't the keeper tell me he was a talking monkey, which is the most quarrelsome of all the species? If he had only mentioned that, common sense would have told me to have given him a place for himself."

"You wouldn't mind showing me your dogs would you?"

"Oh no, by no means. They are out of school now—otherwise, as there are some very young scholars among them, I couldn't do it."

Hereupon our show-dog friend opened the door on the landing, whistled, and presently we heard a scrashing at a door opposite as if something was fumbling with a latch, and the door opening, out came a half dozen dogs, not riotously nor indecorously, but with the same order as a properly instructed class of public school children.

"You see," said our friend, "that poodle leading the list? His duty is to open and shut that door. He is kind of bear-leader to my family. That dog is my best friend, Sir. He has got just as much sense as I have. His business is to keep the other dogs quiet, and when they are young and foolish to prevent them from running away. He is worth a salary."

While he was saying this the dogs had all piled into the room, without evincing any cognizance of our presence, as much as by the wag of a tail. On our mentioning this fact, the professor replied: "They know no one but me. Now sit down doggies."

The animals all sat down on their hind legs, all save one little spaniel, who could not keep his perpendicular, but toppled over every time he tried it, though he kept at it persistently. On a sign from his master the poodle led the little fellow to a corner, when getting up and finding a prop, he got along quite comfortably.

Said the dog instructor, "Of course, people such as we are, as is used to theatres and performances, don't care much about rehearsals, so I won't put my dogs through, only remarking to you that poodles are the most intelligent of all creatures. They have good eyes and ears, and as fine a scent as a pointer. Next to them comes a setter-dog, one that has a good cross of water dog in him. Bull-terriers, though fine dogs, are mostly stupid under training. I have had some performing with Esquimaux or Iceland dogs, they are gifted dogs, only too much lasting to be mighty. No use is as good as a poodle. You would be surprised to know what a difference it makes when I takes a puppy from an intellectual stock. That poodle's grandfather ran away hundred leagues and running in the "Orphan's Friend, or Innocence Avenged," in the Old Country, and his grandson learns most anything at one showing. Fond of bones? Of course I am. I have seen eight times, but I would just as soon think of selling a child of mine as of parting with him. That dog would steal for me if I told him to."

"Are you kept pretty busy?"

"Pretty much so, though alone as a business it would not keep me. As might I am a scene shifter. Americans has to be educated up to my art. There is nothing to be a private taste for it. Christmas week I sold four dogs at a good price. They were all good rumping dogs. It takes a great deal of patience to instruct a dog thoroughly. It ain't hard to make him fetch and carry, nor to jump through a hoop; but when it comes to balancing, and playing dead, and cripples"——

"What's that?"

"Going lame. It's a matter of six months. A good letter dog that makes no mistakes is good for a year's work."

"How is the letter trick done?"

"Well, there is lots of humbug about it. It don't go much beyond finding out yes and no. Though I've seen a dog as could most spell WELLINGTON. Generally the letters is rubbed with some kind of smelling stuff, and the man makes signs to the dog. That poodle's father knew two letters certain, O and I, and never made a mistake. Begging your pardon, Sir, not knowing your politics, he was most entitled to vote."

"What is the price of a regular first-class performer, such as would draw at a circus?"

"You can't put any fixed price on a star dog. I have been offered $250 for Billy here by a professional as was going to the Brasils. A good dog, one that could play in the "Monteris" piece, and had good size and looked the part, I see was sold in Manchester this Summer for $320. Three years ago Bill's half brother was sold by me for $180. He went to California. The last I heard of the party was that he had retired from the business and was running for the Legislature. I three out dogs sometimes. I have got two traveling now with a minstrel troupe. I get $25 a month for the two, besides a guarantee of $100 in case they are not returned."

"Don't they sometimes throw up their engagements and come back to you?"

"So they does, and it's a very trying part of the business, and expensive telegraphing over the country about dogs. Of course, I have to whip them, and keep them until called for. There was one dog I owned, once that broke loose twenty times. I couldn't break him of it. At last he would run up the steps, look over the threshold at me, or keep the other side of the street, just so as to have a sight at me, and then, kind of satisfied, would clear out again. That little retriever is just worthless when away from me, and he is a very intelligent dog. Dolly, my slippers, pipe, tobacco and a match." These orders were given very quickly, and the dog scampered around the room, and brought what was wanted one thing after the other.

"Talking about dogs, I can train a dog to be a regular fire extinguisher. They scent fire and smoke in a moment. I had a big dog once who could put out any ordinary sized fire in a moment; he would roll over and over in it, even though it burned him, until he put it out."

"You seem to be an enthusiast; have you read much about dogs?"

"Oh yes, Sir. There is no reading I likes as well. Mr. BULWER'S romance, dogs is pooty dogs, but not equal to Mr. DICKENS' dogs. They is true to the life, and it does could speak, for they do think, they would talk just like Mr. DICKENS' dogs. Only one thing, Sir, and if Mr. don't think it a liberty, I shall presume in remark which it is in respect to dogs, do what you may, good or bad treatment, they never will perform their tricks and carry a good tail. Now, to make you understand, do you see that yellow spotted dog? That dog knows we are talking about him, and he's pondering on us. Dogs does a deal of pondering. That dog's an inventive dog, Sir, and is capable of striking off for himself a perfectly original line of characters, only, Sir, when up to the beauties of his part, his spirited, I may say, regularly inspired, he will drop his tail. Some dogs drops their tails more than others; some carries them right between their legs, which takes over so much away from the traction of the place. May be, Sir, you don't know much about plays where the dog is the actor. The female lady character says "Oh! my dog! my faithful dog! how joyously he bounds this way! We are saved! we are saved! He comes! he comes." Now to see a dog come in with his tail down like a whip'd cur takes all the life out of the piece. Dog human nature, notwithstanding any of the arts of man, will show itself there. Once I sot acquainted with an Italian. He knowed most as much as any man I ever saw on dogs. He had a big spaniel dog, as was a most natural dog. I used that dog perform a dozen times, and that dog had no drop in his tail, the his play was cowed like and not free. Of course his master wouldn't let me handle him. But I paid a friend of mine to have that dog sent me once, just for ten minutes, and I found it out. That dog was nicked, Sir; the muscles at the joint of his tail had been clean cut, so that he couldn't drop it or wag it, if he tried.

That ain't true art, and I'm above it. It's the ambition of my life, however, to succeed on that one point. I suppose if I had a very young puppy, and trained him up alone, apart from other any dog, and we neither of us ever lost our tempers, we might succeed. In the meantime, as you see, I satisfies my craving for perfection with short-tailed dogs. Nature and her defects ain't as perceptible in a bob-tailed dog."

"Will you allow us," we said, "to thank you for you are really a conscientious artist, it is difficult to find such."

"Thank you, Sir," was the reply. "The living I pick up is odd things, and the satisfaction I derives from my calling is another. Good afternoon."

The Unfinished House on Third Avenue.

The smallest dwelling-house in this city stands in a hollow on the open lots bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, Fifth and Sixth avenues. The ground was once covered by a pond of water, which was filled up for building purposes and extended improvements of the Central Park. Before the pond was so filled the "dwelling" stood on Fifth-avenue, the humblest structure upon that street of palatial mansions. It is six feet in width, twelve feet in length, and six feet in height.

To call it a house would be a mockery; it is, nevertheless, the home of PATRICK McMANUS, his wife ANN, and daughter MARY; and may be safely put down as the smallest family dwelling in New-York City.

The exterior of the habitation is not pretty, nor is it picturesque in neatness. It was probably the whim of PATRICK in the days of "hoppers" constructed from the remnants of the cabin of some sailing vessel; but is destitute of the charm of sea surroundings. It is of square, box-like form, and has the appearance of a dog-kennel. The interior of the hut is still less attractive and serves as a picture of discomfort that forces a sigh from the beholder, that the occupants are not blessed with more elbow room. At one end of the room is a bed, and in one corner is a chest. A stove, a table, three chairs, a tub and other utensils fill the remaining end of the room. Standing available space, and leave but little room for three full-grown persons to move around in. The only adornments of their "apartment" are a bottle of dishes, a small looking-glass, and the daughter MARY, a handsome child of thirteen years of age. Mr. MCMANUS appears to have been better off in the old country, he having occupied there a stone house with a half dozen rooms, and surrounded with fifteen acres of land under cultivation. He had, besides a pound a week as a workman in a neighboring factory, in 1849 he was seized with a desire to "better" his fortunes, and in May of that year he visited at Castle Garden, to seek them in this country. He was pleased with his prospects, and sent for his wife and a child, who is now married. They arrived here in January of the same year. Mr. MCMANUS, since his arrival in this country, has pursued with varying success the calling of a hod-carrier. He says that he neglected many opportunities during the first ten years of his residence in this country, through a passion for strong drink, but that he has not drank liquor in any quantities the past four years, during which time he has occupied the "dwelling" described. His present income does not seem to have bettered his fortune, although he is in receipt of considerably more. MCMANUS, who is a strong, hearty man, now over fifty, seems to live purposeless and aimless, longing to better his condition, but not knowing how to go to work about it. "We are not worse here as we are," he says. We are only staying from day to day," said he to a visitor. "There are many more like you, MCMANUS," said the visitor. "Ye may well say that, Sir," replied he, and the wife and child looked at the husband and father with a resigned smile, betokening love and confidence in the speaker. Next was the most thing beautiful about the smallest dwelling in New-York City.

TRAVELS IN MONTANA.

A Visit to the Valley of the Yellowstone River—Beautiful and Unsurpassed Pictures of Nature—Lecture by Gov. N. P. Langford.

Gov. N. P. LANGFORD delivered a very interesting lecture at the Cooper Institute, last evening, entitled "The Upper Waters of the Yellowstone River." The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity by an appreciative audience, and Gov. LANGFORD'S graphic description of the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Yellowstone River frequently elicited warm applause. In Montana County, Nature, he said, displays her wonderful beauties in a magnificent manner, and it is inhabited only by wild beasts, Indians and a few trappers. Last Summer an informal one of a party of nine to visit the Yellowstone Valley, and they obtained an escort of five men from Major-Gen. HANCOCK at St. Paul, Minn., as some of the party were afraid of being attacked in the Valley, the country being infested with savages. On approaching the Valley the scene was exceeded in grandeur only by the extent and variety of the amphitheatre before them of 400 miles in extent. The mountains were 2,000 feet above the Valley, and stretched in a picturesque range a distance of forty miles. Nowhere else can be witnessed such variety of landscape as presented by the glowing peaks of the Yellowstone Mountains, and nowhere can be seen such fine mountain scenery. On their course up the river they found traces of a war party which gave them some uneasiness, and made them redouble their vigilance. On the third day they came to a remarkable formation in the valley, and at this place derives its charm from the grotesque appearance of the rocks, which are nearly as white as marble, and the grandeur of which bewilders the beholder, and columns of pillar basalt, extending for miles, remind them of the Giant's Causeway. A beautiful immense waterfall, and hot springs and sulphuric springs, and mountains whose highest peak reaches 10,850 feet above the level of the sea, and which are covered with perpetual snow. On arrival at the falls they were struck with the beauty of its descent and grotesque, and with the crystal pool of unfathomable depth all of which had been created from one of Nature's work which they had never seen. Lying prone upon the rocks to gaze downward, the stillness was horrible and the solitary grandeur of the scene surpasses conception. It was a magnificent bed-place of God's handiwork. The beauties as yet gone into their profound solitude, and which in this interesting locality to compresent the integrity architecture of nature. His image trouble and his countenance blanches with fear as he stands to gaze into the mighty solitude below. The river is well stocked with trout, and deer and game swarm in the forests and plains of mountain fastness. The region above the falls is remarkable for springs which are constantly boiling, and the heat is so intense that a hand encased in a leather glove cannot bear it for a moment. They next visited Yellowstone Lake, which is 20 miles long by 15 broad, and is dotted with islands of great beauty, and abounds in myriad trout of superior flavor. At this point they lost one of their comrades, Mr. EVERTS, who spent thirty-seven days in those wilds and was at last found by two trappers. They astonished that he had been there by the Indians. He was found 110 miles from the place he started from. Having been filled with gloom at the loss of their companion, they retraced their steps and made a thorough exploration of the country for thirty miles, but without success. They ceased the exploration of the Yellowstone; snow had fallen to the depth of twenty-six inches, and they reached their starting point cold and fatigued; the desire for home had superseded a desire for further exploration. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed to the lecturer, the vast assembly dispersed, highly gratified at the lecture.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of Frederic Olmsted—Plans and Recommendations.

The Staten Island Commission met yesterday, Mr. ERASTUS BROOMS presiding. Mr. BRADLEY'S resignation was accepted, after which a resolution was offered by Mr. WESTERVELT, approving of the plan of improvements recommended by Messrs. OLMSTEAD, HARRIS, THOWBRIDGE and RICHARDSON, and requesting the appointment of a committee to prepare and submit to the Staten Island Commission a draft of a proposed law providing for the gradual execution of the scheme. The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were named as the Committee: Messrs. WESTERVELT, PRESTON, SHAW, BOWMAN and CAMERON. The following report was subsequently submitted by Mr. PRESTON, on behalf of the Committee on Roads and Avenues:

To the Staten Island Improvement Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, appointed by your Commission a Committee on Roads and Avenues, and to whom the subject of sewerage and drainage was subsequently referred, beg leave to report that they have examined the several subjects submitted to them as much as the limited time allowed by your Commission would permit, and respectfully submit the following as the result of such examination: They find that the general plan for the future roads, streets and avenues set forth in the Report of your Committee of Experts meets the approval, as a whole, of this Committee, and they also approve of the suggestions for supplying the island with water, and of the general theory of drainage; but they are not prepared to say that the plans submitted are worth the fee as presented, as they are believed to be particularly objectionable. Your Committee do not, however, mean to be understood as saying that the grades of roads and avenues suggested by your Committee of Experts required no modification, as the contrary; this Committee has various modifications by them deemed very important. They do not think it advisable, at this time, to designate the points of improvement which suggest themselves, but prefer to wait until the scheme of the experts shall be worked out more in detail and in the field, of course as the supposed errors may be corrected in making the map. The general plan suggested by your Committee of Experts is, however, believed to be nearly perfect, that it will serve as an invaluable basis for future action. Your Committee have decided to recommend at this time a few things as important to be done at once, to facilitate the work in hand. These are:

First—That one or more rough drafts of sketch-plans of the proposed high roads, streets and avenues be prepared at the earliest moment practicable, for the use of this Commission, and also of the final plan proposed by your Committee of Experts, with such modifications as may from time to time be suggested by this Commission. As to how or by whom this sketch-plan is to be prepared, your Committee would refer to the Commissioners to decide, as they will be prepared, under the supervision of this Committee. It is the intention of your Committee that this sketch-plan shall be made as perfect as can be done from maps and surveys now in existence, without going to the expense of further surveys at this time. After this sketch-plan has been examined, discussed and perfected as much as possible, and this Commission shall have obtained authority and funds from the Legislature to have a perfect and final survey made, it will be required to locate the several roads, streets, and avenues can be made without breaking up or materially interfering with the plan settled on. One general act only would then be required to accomplish the four following points:

1st. To designate the ground required for supplying water.

2d. To locate all high roads, streets and avenues.

3d. To make a list of tax-maps of all the real estate on the island, new as much required.

Second—The second recommendation of your Committee is that a general plan for sewers for a considerable portion of the northerly end of the island be drawn upon the sketch-plan of the streets heretofore suggested as far as practicable. Upon such portions of the island as it is not desirable at this time to build sewers, that the general course of such drains as are required, be traced upon the sketch-plan suggested, and that such drains be so placed as to harmonize with those already made by authorities of the Legislature. It is believed by your Committee, as suggested by the Committee of Experts, that these sewers may be made at much less depth than they are usually made in cities, and answer all the purposes required of them on the island, and the cost of their construction would thereby be greatly reduced.

Third—The third recommendation of your Committee is that an act be prepared and submitted to the Legislature at an early day, asking authority on the part of this Commission to have all the necessary and proper surveys made to complete a final plan for supplying the island with water; for drainage and sewerage, and for the location of all the high roads, streets and avenues suggested in the scheme of your Committee of Experts with such modifications, alterations and additions as shall be authorized by this Commission. As to how or by whom this sketch-plan shall be prepared, your Committee would refer to the Commissioners to decide, as they will be prepared, under the supervision of this Committee. It is the intention of your Committee that this sketch-plan shall be made as perfect as can be done from maps and surveys now in existence, without going to the expense of further surveys at this time. After this sketch-plan has been examined, discussed and perfected as much as possible, and this Commission shall have obtained authority and funds from the Legislature to have a perfect and final survey made, it will be required to locate the several roads, streets, and avenues can be made without breaking up or materially interfering with the plan settled on. One general act only would then be required to accomplish the four following points:

1st. To designate the ground required for supplying water.

2d. To locate all high roads, streets and avenues.

3d. To make a list of tax-maps of all the real estate on the island, new as much required.

Fourth—The fourth recommendation of your Committee is that a general plan for sewers for a considerable portion of the northerly end of the island be drawn upon the sketch-plan of the streets heretofore suggested as far as practicable. Upon such portions of the island as it is not desirable at this time to build sewers, that the general course of such drains as are required, be traced upon the sketch-plan suggested, and that such drains be so placed as to harmonize with those already made by authorities of the Legislature. It is believed by your Committee, as suggested by the Committee of Experts, that these sewers may be made at much less depth than they are usually made in cities, and answer all the purposes required of them on the island, and the cost of their construction would thereby be greatly reduced.

Fifth—The fifth recommendation of your Committee is that an act be prepared and submitted to the Legislature at an early day, asking authority on the part of this Commission to have all the necessary and proper surveys made to complete a final plan for supplying the island with water; for drainage and sewerage, and for the location of all the high roads, streets and avenues suggested in the scheme of your Committee of Experts with such modifications, alterations and additions as shall be authorized by this Commis-

Sixth—That the Commissioners do not, at present, feel themselves called upon to express any opinion as to the cost of the proposed improvements, but that they will be prepared to do so at the next meeting of the Commission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

A Sanguinary Youth—Attempted Assassination of Young Girls.

During the past few days several young girls have been stabbed, at different times, by an unknown boy in the vicinity of Wyckoff and Ewen streets, Brooklyn, E. D. It is reported that he is very quick and adroit in his movements, and that the Police have not been able, as yet, to capture him. On Friday night he stabbed two girls, one being AUGUSTA LESSIN, living at the corner of Grand and Ewen streets. She had been sent out on an errand and had only gone a short distance from her parents' home when she was surprised by the boy, who sprang on her, and cut her face. The other girl was ANNA BLEIKOPF, residing at No. 149 Remsen-street. The assassin came up behind her, and stabbed her near her right shoulder.

Protest of Harlem Property-Owners Against Street Assessments.

A meeting of property-owners was held at Temperance Hall, Harlem, on Friday evening last, in opposition to the assessments made for the paving of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues, with Hamar wood pavement. It was announced that the assessment would be about $2 25 per lot of twenty-five feet front on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

It was decided to raise a fund to oppose all assessments, and to throw them, if possible, on the City at large. It was also mentioned that a bill was before the Legislature to make the public in general pay for all local improvements whatever.

The Hudson Tunnel Railway Fight.

Witnesses are being examined before Commissioner DOUGLAS, of Jersey City, in relation to the Hudson Tunnel difficulties. All the witnesses on the Erie side of the case have been examined. On Thursday and Friday Mr. RASMUSSEN, formerly Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Road, testified as to the amicable relations existing between the companies during his Superintendency. The evidence of Mr. SAML. SCHOCH, present Superintendent of that road, was taken yesterday.

The Commissioners and passengers on the Morris and Essex Railroad have drawn up a petition praying that some law be passed relieving them from the delay and annoyances caused by the tunnel difficulties.

An Unpleasant Report Denied.

The report that Mr. JAMES D. REYMERT was arrested on a charge of executing a fraudulent bond is pronounced untrue by Commissioner OSBORN, before whom the case was brought. Mr. REYMERT is represented to be a gentleman of unquestionable honesty and integrity. In correcting the mistake concerning him, Commissioner OSBORN has taken occasion to speak of the alleged inadequacy of reports of criminal cases. He has evidently forgotten that the reporters of the daily Press have more trouble in obtaining official information from him than from any other United States Commissioner.

The Mercantile Library Lectures.

The Mercantile Library Association is performing a good service to the public this season, by affording it an opportunity of hearing a series of lectures by some of the ablest and best speakers in the country. The fifth lecture of the series will be delivered on the 31st inst. at Steinway Hall, by Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, the popular Chicago preacher, on "Clear Grit."

The Lost United States Steamer Saginaw—A Letter from her Engineer.

The following very graphic letter from Engineer JOHN L. RYAN, of the wrecked steamer *Saginaw*, contains many items of interest:

OCEAN ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Nov. 14, 1870.

DEAR ——: On opening this you will be surprised, I know, at the heading; but here we are, on Ocean Island, or Robinson Crusoe's Waiting Moment, "for something to turn up." We left the Midway Islands on the evening of Friday, the 28th of last month, and about 3 o'clock the next morning I heard some one on deck call out, "We are in the breakers!" and the Captain rushing around giving orders. I went on deck to look out for "No. 1," when I saw the ship surrounded with breakers. I ran to my station in the engine-room, when the ship almost immediately struck on a rock directly under the fire-room, coming through and raising the plates about a foot. The ship then commenced to break, and by daylight parted forward of the wheels and boats being washed across the reef at right angles to the stern. Things looked rather blue until daylight, as we did not know where we were or what we had struck; but then we saw the island astern of us. We succeeded in getting our boats across the reef, and saved some provisions and all hands—not a soul lost, strange to say—saving even a lot of sheep our mess had laid in for sea stores, and the greater part of our poultry. Very little salt provisions were saved, as they were stored forward principally where she broke first. We left the Midways to run down here to it if there were any shipwrecked sailors on the place, and by the charts we had five miles to run; but when we had run thirty-eight we had struck the reef which surrounds the island in the same manner as at Midway. I lost everything, * * * and I stand—as I did after the *Pompeo* sank—in other men's clothes. Some of the officers saved a good many things; others didn't, and I belong to that crowd. We have two meals a day here—seal meat, turtle, fish and sea birds—with which the place abounds, and I guess we could live here a couple of years quite well. Our meals are necessarily short ones, and we are in a chronic state of hunger, but, considering everything, this is a very fortunate shipwreck, as we numbered ninety-three, all told, and all were saved. We save our ship's provisions until the other suns out, of which there is not much prospect at present. We have fixed our rig up, and the day after to-morrow she starts for Honolulu, with an officer and crew to take letters, of course; and if you receive this you need not worry, as we will soon be relieved, for a ship will be sent down for us immediately. She will take from twenty to twenty-five days to make the run, and the chances are that she will reach there all right, and I hope she may. We distill our own water, but it is not to be found on the island, so we have dug every where. We saved a little boiler which was in use at Midway, and with the distilling coil, which we got out of the ship, we are all right as far as water is concerned, distilling enough in one day to last two weeks. This, with the rain water, gives us an ample supply. We got no coals, of course, as we have but 600 pounds of ship-bread and very little flour. The latter we have sometimes in the shape of dough-balls in our soup. We have one spoonful of potatoes every day, but that will not last long. We live in tents made from sails and awnings, and they are quite comfortable in dry weather. Altogether, we are as well fixed as any men could be under the circumstances. In about three months we will get off, at least, and be taken, probably, to Honolulu, thence by steamer to San Francisco, when I will write you at further length and give you all particulars. We have just ink enough to direct our letters, which will account for this being so brief, but of course you won't care for that.

Italian Unity—Sentiments of a Catholic Priest.

Rev. Father FARRELL, Pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Fifth-avenue, wrote the following letter to the recent Italian Unity meeting in this City:

ST. JOSEPH'S, Jan. 19, 1871.

Theodore Roosevelt:

DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot be present at the meeting in favor of Italian unity. Italy, indeed, has long been the prey of foreign conquerors. As I would object to foreign soldiers on my own native soil, nor would I consider it an evidence of the contentments and happiness of the people, so I could not wish to see Italy occupied by foreign troops, nor could I consider that I was serving the best interests of the people of Italy by the withdrawal of the protection of the Pope. According to the old theory and practice of European nations, people may be given and taken away without their consent. All that must be changed before any progress can be contented. They must govern themselves. Standing armies must be abolished. The enormous taxes for vessels furnished by each nation for the protection of commerce on the high seas, must be got rid of. It is a monstrous injustice to tax and oppress people beyond endurance to gratify the pomp and ambition of a few. How long do you think will keep people taxed as now exist, they might get rid of their grievances, and the cause of them, it is hard to tell; but I am convinced that it cannot be long. Though it is not for me to predict what the destiny of united Italy will be, still I do not believe that she will stop where she is. They have not a spread eagle on earth and perfection. The people of the world don't understand what equality before the law means; for, if they did, they would soon get rid of aristocracy by inheritance or patent, which, like cants, is the greatest curse of the world. The people to-day, in every country and of every creed, have no long been persecuted on account of religion, that they do not understand our theory and our practice of civil and religious liberty.

When they come to understand and practice it the world over, one of the great causes of human misery and oppression will be removed forever. That all men throughout the world may soon enjoy civil and religious liberty and equality before law, is the sincere wish of yours truly,

THOMAS FARRELL.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An insane woman, named ELLEN FITZGERALD, left her temporary home, at No. 307 Pearl-street, on the 17th inst., and has not since been heard of. She is thirty years of age, of middle size, has black hair and dark complexion, and was dressed in a delaine gown, white hood and striped woolen shawl. She had with her a baby about six months old. Information should be left with Mrs. ANN MCGHAMEN, No. 307 Pearl-street.

A new instrument, designed to keep a tally of passengers, was placed in each of the cars on the Bleecker-street line, yesterday. It makes a dot every time a person puts his weight on the step. It is intended to check dishonesty among the conductors, but there are one or two objections in the way of its becoming a success.

The German Republican Central Committee have elected the following-named gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year: President, SIGISMUND KAUFMANN; Vice-Presidents, E. O. KORNBEIN and WM. GIELMANN; Recording Secretary, GUST. BETTMANN; Corresponding Secretary, LEOPOLD WEIL; Treasurer, FRED. MILIAN.

MICHAEL VALLENTINE, aged twenty-five, residing at No. 410 East Sixth-street, died at the Park Hospital yesterday of internal injuries sustained on Friday at No. 22 Worth-street, by being crushed between an iron pillar and a heavy wheel. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

The sum of $63,693 97 was received for taxes during the past week.

STEPHEN MAWLEY, of Sixty-fourth-street, became engaged in a quarrel with some unknown persons, last night, near his residence, when he was thrown down a basement area and sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, though no arrests were made.

Officer REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, last night found ANTHONY RANCUM, of No. 451 West Fortieth-street, in the dock at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, olinging to a rope and in an exhausted condition. The man was promptly rescued.

FRANK LUKE and JAMES MADISON, soldiers belonging to the Governor's Island garrison, became involved in a drunken dispute yesterday, at the 4th corner of Pearl and Cedar streets, when LUKE threw a stone at his opponent, cutting him on the head in three places. Both men were locked up in the New-street Police Station.

A slight fire occurred last night at the brewery of CLAUSEN & SONS, at No. 311 East Forty-seventh-street. Damage about $200.

MARY JOHNSON, aged forty-nine, and a cook, applied to the Eighteenth Ward Police last evening, stating that her employer, Mrs. KING, at No. 102 East Twenty-second-street, had severely beaten her with a stick and thrown her down a flight of stairs. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Prof. J. K. H. WILLCOX lectured last night before the boarders at the Working Women's Home, at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, on "Woman's Sphere." At his request a secret ballot of the ladies present was taken, which resulted in sixty-seven voting to strike out the word "male" from the qualifications for voters, and nine in opposition.

A new manuscript paper, called the *Quicksilver Reflector*, has been started under the auspices of the Onward Lodge of Good Templars of Yorkville. Its editors are Messrs. SILLOX & YOUNG. The Lodge will hold a reception on Friday evening next.

The mother of SULLIVAN, the condemned murderer, visited him at the Tombs on Friday last. Within the past few days the prisoner has abandoned his assumed condition of insanity, and he is now behaving in a rational manner.

EUGENE C. ROBINSON, Superintendent of the Park-avenue Hotel, Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, was fined $50 at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning, for assaulting THOMAS HIGGINS, a waiter, by striking him on the head with a club.

BROOKLYN.

The grocery-store of Mr. T. C. CASEY, at No. 700 Warren-street, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, and was robbed of $800 worth of goods.

JOHN WEBBER, sexton of Rev. Dr. GALLAGHER'S Church, on Nassau-street, was fined $25 by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for having on Sunday last roughly thrust a young man named WILLIAM SMITH, whom he thought was not behaving properly, and whom he undertook to eject by force from the church.

A fire broke out yesterday at SHAW & FLEMING'S oil works, on Kingsland-avenue, Greenpoint. It was caused by the bursting of a defective still. One of the employees, named JAMES MCGREGOR, was severely burned about the hands and face.

JOHN WRENCK, aged about thirty-five years, was yesterday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Judge TROY, for committing an indecent assault on a little girl seven years of age, on the 17th of November last, in an alley on North Second-street, near Seventh-street.

Scarlatina has, within the last few weeks, been spreading with frightful rapidity among the children living in the lower Wards of the City, and, by the returns registered at the Health Office, it appears that fully forty per cent. of the cases have proved fatal.

JOHN BRADY, a well-known reporter on the Brooklyn Press, died of consumption, at the residence of his uncle, PATRICK BRADY, at No. 80 Bogen-street, yesterday afternoon.

EDWARD BRADLEY and PATRICK KEENAN were fined $5 each by Justice WALSH yesterday morning, the hen-coop of JOHN MEELY, at No. 19 Front-street.

The attaches of the *Daily Eagle* will give a brilliant reception on Tuesday night at the Academy of Music. A large number of invitations have been issued.

The Board of Assessors yesterday, on motion of Mr. ROCHE, resolved to place an assessment of $3,500 on the Hope Union Mission, on Atlantic-avenue.

LONG ISLAND.

An alleged unruly and dissolute man named JAMES CONEY was arrested by Constable FARLY, yesterday, and was taken before Recorder PURCELLS, on a charge of assaulting his wife with an ax. He was sent to prison for six months.

The meritorious conduct of the engineer and fireman of the train on the Flushing Railway, in remaining at their posts during an accident, was rewarded, yesterday, by the presentation of a watch to each of them by MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq., on behalf of a number of citizens.

The residence of JOHN MANNAC, at Flushing, was robbed of a quantity of silver-plate, on Friday night, by burglars.

The house of WEBSTER SNYDER was also broken into, but the intruders were frightened away before they had time to secure any plunder.

The inhabitants of Winfield are petitioning for the establishment of a post-office at their place.

STATEN ISLAND.

PETER KELLY, JOHN SHABAN, and JOHN DONOVAN were brought before Justice THOMAS GARRETT, yesterday, on a charge of having made a felonious assault on JOHN METCALF, at Clifton. They were committed in default of $1,500 bail, to await an examination on Wednesday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Friday night, as the Lehigh express train, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was running very swiftly, near Hackettstown, the rod of the driving-wheel broke and a part of it flew in the direction of the fireman, who narrowly escaped instant death by his dexterity. The broken piece then struck a fence, and subsequently became imbedded in the ground. The locomotive had to proceed the remaining distance with but one connected set of driving-wheels.

CHARLES CALLAHAN, a resident of Bristol, Penn., went to visit a friend in Trenton three weeks ago, and before his visit terminated found himself a prisoner, charged with stealing a horse owned by JOHN H. T. KELLY. CALLAHAN was kept in prison for some time, but his friends succeeded in obtaining his release upon a writ of habeas corpus. His innocence having been established, he yesterday procured a warrant for the arrest of KELLY on a charge of perjury. KELLY was arrested, and, being unable to procure bail, he was locked up.

The property-owners of Newark are still marring against the movement for a sidewalk assessments. The William-street property-owners met on Friday night, when allegations were made that the petition for the work in that street had been signed up after the finishing of the work, and also that the charges were exorbitant.

WILLIAM KLEMAN, who killed WILLIAM HONSELER, at a ball in Prosse Hall, was indicted for murder. He applied through his counsel, Mr. E. T. GREEN, for time to consider his petition, so as to determine what plea he should enter. The jury have found altogether twenty-three bills of indictment. The trials commence next Tuesday.

An improvised and brutal prize-fight took place in West Hoboken late on Friday between two Englishmen named FORTER and HARLOW, who were allowed to severely beat each other till both were obliged to desist from sheer exhaustion.

A Keeper of a laundry in Weehawken